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July 21, 1975 No. 5898

****
* NATIONAL *
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KUNG TZU-CHEN'S POEMS

A Few Words About Kung Tzu-chen's Poems

by

Shih Wen-tso (石文佐)
of Nanking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 8, 1975)

In 1958 Chairman Mao quoted in his brilliant essay "Introducing a Cooperative" a poem by Kung Tzu-chen of the Ch'ing Dynasty:

> Only in wind and thunder can the country show its vitality;
> Alas, the ten thousand horses are all muted!
> O Heaven! Bestir yourself, I beseech you,
> And send down men of all talents.

The era of "the ten thousand horses are all muted" that deeply saddened and angered Kung Tzu-chen has already gone forever, and a new era rocked by wind and thunder and with great talents appearing successively is in the course of emerging in the land of China. This is something that Kung Tzu-chen could not imagine even in his dreams.

Kung Tzu-chen (1792-1841) lived in an era with the feudal society daily disintegrating and the national crisis getting very serious in China. Just as Marx and Engels said, "At a time class struggle draws close to a decisive battle, the process of disintegration within the ruling class and the whole of the old society becomes most violent and acute in extent" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 261). At that time, the acute class contradictions and national contradictions of the feudal society in China also had sharpened correspondingly the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism within the landlord class in the political, economic, philosophical, literary and other spheres. Kung Tzu-chen, the progressive thinker and man of letter with the ideological tendency to honor Legalism and oppose Confucianism, used poetry as a weapon to fight for the promotion of social reforms and to shout for resistance against aggression. He waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Confucianist diehard line for regression,

capitulation and national betrayal and exhibited a strong critical spirit. "A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." The use of the Marxist historical materialist viewpoint and class analysis method to make a correct appraisal of Kung Tzu-chen's poems is of significance toward understanding the history of the dictatorship of the landlord class on the brink of disintegration and collapse in the last part of the feudal society.

(I)

The most important characteristic of Kung Tzu-chen's poems lies in their possessing a clearcut political content and the combat spirit for the criticism of the dark reality.

The peasant revolution with popular support threw the rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty into a panic. On the one hand, they wielded the blood thirsty butcher's knife against the peasant uprisings, and on the other hand they vigorously started "literary persecution" to suppress the progressive intellectuals who dared to offer resistance. The whole society was lifeless like "the ten thousand horses that are all muted." Many intellectuals "avoided and were afraid of the literary persecution, and they wrote books for the purpose of making a living" ("Poems on History"). In this stifling dark society, Kung Tzu-chen had the courage to hold the literary persecution in contempt, and he mercilessly exposed the filth and darkness of society. In his poems, he boldly exposed the corruption of state power at that time. Under the ruthless exploitation of a handful of reactionary feudal rulers on the decline, the broad masses of peasants went bankrupt one after another. "No discussion is made of salt and iron and no plan is drawn up for the control of rivers. Mainly dependent on the Southeast there are plenty of tears. One peck is collected from the people although the state taxes are set at three pints. Isn't it better to slaughter the oxen than to plant rice?" ("Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai") In this poem, the poet violently attacked the feudal rulers for their knowing nothing about salt and iron production, their not planning for the construction of water conservation projects and their plundering and exploiting the peasants. Although the state taxes were set by law at three pints, actually one peck was collected from the people. The peasants could only slaughter their oxen to pay taxes and had no way to carry on with agricultural production. What a resentful scene!

For the purpose of opposing reform, the followers of Confucius and Mencius always wildly cursed the representative figures of the Legalist school that carried out political reforms in history. Kung Tzu-chen was a thinker that actively called for the reform of realities. Out of his strong aspiration for the pressing need to carry out social reform, he always sang the praises of the Legalist predecessors with wholehearted eagerness. He said, "When I was young, although I despised King T'ang and King Wu, I did not despise Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu." ("Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai") This shows his contempt for King T'ang of Shang and King Wu of Chou regarded as sacred by the Confucian school and his eulogy of Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu of Han. Emulating the spirit of Wang An-shih who "submitted a letter to Emperor Jen Tsung," he also made use of the opportunity of attending the civil service examination held in

the presence of the emperor at his court to write a counterplan setting out his postulations for the reform of society. Afterward, he wrote a poem to clarify his intention saying, "I dare not brag myself as one capable of curing the country of its ills, and my prescriptions only peddle the pills of ancient times." By describing Wang An-shih as "one capable of curing the country of its ills," he had fully shown his admiration for the Legalist predecessor, his determination in learning the reformist spirit from the Legalist school and his aspiration for reforming the realities.

Because Kung Tzu-chen honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism, called for reforms and showed his spirit of criticism against the reactionary rule of that time, he was slandered, attacked and ousted by the diehards of the landlord class and the followers of Confucius and Mencius. "The hillocks and mounds are jealous of the mountain that rises above them. All sounds are hushed when the throne is effective." ("Sitting Up at Night") Although Kung Tzu-chen had the great ambition and high hopes for fighting in the battlefield to dedicate himself to the reform of society, for several decades, he only managed to hold a minor office in Peking, and in the end he could not keep even such an office. He was heavily encircled by the diehard forces of the landlord class. "The winds blowing over high places are so strong that they rock the soul of spring, and the dormant tigers and leopards have to lie outside the 9th palace gate" ("Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai"). Kung Tzu-chen had no alternative but to leave the Peking city where he had lived many years. However, he had not retreated, and on his way to the south, he still drew on the scene to express his feeling saying, "The fallen petals are not heartless things because they will be turned into mud in the spring to give greater protection to the flowers." This showed that even after he had been turned into mud in the spring, he still intended to fight for his own ideals.

(II)

Kung Tzu-chen was a patriotic poet full of passion. As long ago as the 17th century, the iron hoofs of the old Tsar had begun to constantly trample upon the land of China. In the early part of the 19th century, the British colonialists also used their opium and gunboats to pound against the gate of China. At this time of national crisis, Kung Tzu-chen uttered his grievances and indignation with his poems.

Opium was a pliant knife that killed people without drawing blood used by the British colonialists to invade China. As was pointed out by Marx, through the filthy opium trade, Britain not only caused China to run the danger of having her silver drained away, but also completely corrupted the Chinese rulers. "With opium becoming the ruler of the Chinese people day by day, the emperor and the conservative leading officials around him also lost their own power day by day." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 2) There were a few poems in Kung Tzu-chen's "Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai" that described this scene. For example: "Swarms of autumn glowworms scatter like well-o'-the-wisp, and there are tears in the eyes of the one down in his luck and banished. Why not make a special trip to Huahsien and stay in hiberation through spring without awaking 105 days after the winter solstice." "Treaty ports spread all over the southeast. Who has sent them to meet spring hidden deep in the dock? No wonder people call them the lotus staff, for opium has the protection of

the green-screen cabinet." The poet pointed out here that because the ruling clique was muddled, confused and stupid, the Manchu government opened up ports along the southeast coast, thus making the import of opium possible to spread its poison. The poet expressed his strong indignation toward all this.

It was precisely because of this that when Kung Tzu-chen heard that his good friend Lin Tse-hsü was ordered to go to Kwangtung to ban opium, he was full of excitement and wrote the "Preface to Imperial Inspector General Designate Lord Lin." He submitted recommendations to Lin Tse-hsü, supported his harsh ban on opium, encouraged him to offer firm resistance to the British aggressors, and at the same time sternly repudiated the arguments of the capitulationists for national betrayal. After Lin Tse-hsü proceeded to his new post, Kung Tzu-chen showed great concern for the progress of the movement to ban opium, and expressed regrets because he was unable to accompany Lin to take part in the struggle. He wrote a poem to express his sweet memory of Lin Tse-hsü: "My old friend has been made a general by the side of the sea. Standing on the side at the southern tip of the country he has yet to accomplish deeds of merit. I have a secret formula containing 300 words, but it is difficult to forward a message of tenderness in a wax shell to the hero." ("Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai") He encouraged Lin Tse-hsü to score brilliant achievements for the country like General Han Shuo by the side of the sea at the time of Emperor Wu of Han. There were so many stratagems for banning opium and combating the enemy he wanted to discuss with Lin Tse-hsü! Unfortunately, Kung Tzu-chen died too early in the autumn of 1841 and he was unable to write more poems to reflect the historical facts of the Opium War and the battle against the aggressors.

(III)

Kung Tzu-chen's reformist spirit in the political field was also clearly reflected in the reform of poetry. On the basis of inheriting the old poems, he created a powerful and robust style that "opened up a wonderful realm unique by itself" and "introduced novel features." The "Assorted Poems in the Year of Chi Hai" was a massive suite of poems with seven words to the line written by the poet in his late years after he parted with official career and was on the way home to the south. In these poems, the poet portrayed the images of figures of different strata in society, including the strong boat towers, the peasants who would rather slaughter their oxen than till land under ruthless feudal exploitation, and the addict officials with their repulsive features. These images jointly formed a vivid picture of the feudal society on the decline, and enabled people to see the carbuncles of the feudal society and the fervant aspiration of the poet for reform. This suite of more than 300 poems with seven words to each line formed the biography of the thought and life of the poet, and it was itself a creation of the poet.

The most important artistic characteristics of Kung Tzu-chen's poems lie in his skillfulness in using typical things to express his ideals and aspirations. In Kung Tzu-chen's poem, there are constant descriptions of the "sword" and "wind and thunder." The "sword" symbolizes the volition and ambition of the poet, while the "wind and thunder" form the incarnation of the ideal strength of the poet's hope for reform. For example, in the

"Random Impressions" the poet wrote, "I am at a loss to know how to join the army at the frontier and my papers are filled with the hidden resentment of the southeast. With a flute and a sword to keep me company all my life, I have known to be crazy for fifteen years." Obviously, the "sword" in the poem symbolizes the life-long aspiration of the poet to join the army at the frontier. In some other poems, the poet also wrote, "The turbulence of my coming calls for the wielding of my sword, but the tenderness of my departure can be expressed with the flute." The "sword" written in these places appears with the combat image. Kung Tzu-chen was also fond of summoning the "wind and thunder" in his poems: "Secretly grieving over the disarray of red and yellow, I chant at the top of my voice like wind and thunder. The moon is not allowed to sink below the horizon, but the tide comes in with a roar." ("A Good Poem About the Third Farewell") In the course of chanting "wind and thunder" at the top of his voice, the poet expressed his earnest hope for giving play to his ambition and reforming the dark society. This hope was expressed even more clearly in the well-known poem "only in wind and thunder can the country show its vitality." How the poet longed for the coming of a wave of stormy reforms to wash away the obdurate, conservative and backward embankment of the feudal dynasty! This description of the "sword" and "wind and thunder" seems to have made us see the image of a poet riding a thunder storm with a long sword in his hand to wage battle against the dark society.

Another salient feature of Kung Tzu-chen's poems is the creation of something new on the basis of inheriting the old form of poetry and folk literature and art, thus enabling the artistic form of poetry to express to a fuller extent the content of his political thought. Kung Tzu-chen called for reform, honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism in the political field. In the academic field, he advocated "the order of a generation or the learning of a generation," and opposed the departure of learning from politics. In literature, he advocated "what is easy to approach and natural" and emotional excitement, but was opposed to groaning without physical pain and affectation, and he was also opposed to preaching with the look of a pedant in poems. No matter in content or in form, his poems had broken away from the circle of poets under the reigns of Chiach'ing and Taokuang--in which "the ten thousand horses are all muted." He took a distinctive course, and influenced the circle of modern poets to a great extent. Poet Liu Ya-tzu of the "Southern Society" described Kung Tzu-chen as "of the first-rate in three hundred years with no equal among the ancient flying immortals and swordsmen." The standing of Kung Tzu-chen in the eyes and minds of the bourgeois revolutionary poets can thus be perceived.

Our study of Kung Tzu-chen's poems is of significance to understanding the history of the dictatorship of the landlord class on the brink of collapse in the last part of the feudal society, and summing up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the class struggle in the spheres of politics, literature, etc. However, as we make a full evaluation of Kung Tzu-chen's poems, we must at the same time also point out that his thinking has basically not gone beyond the confines of feudalism and that there are still certain contradictions between his poetic views and practice of creation. His poems embody the aspect of his "making boastful talks about the sword"

and his yearning for stormy changes as well the passive and distressful aspect of leaving the mundane world by "playing the flute to air grievances." Speaking in terms of his main tendency, the description of Kung Tzu-chen as the last great poet of the feudal society of China is not considered to be excessive.

* * *

GRADUATES FROM WORKERS' COLLEGES

Forever Be an Ordinary Worker

- About the graduates of the July-21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 23, 1975)

Implementing Chairman Mao's "July-21 Directive" the July-21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant have already sent two terms of students drawn from among the workers back to the workers.

Out of the 149 students from these two terms, only a dozen or so are assigned to technical departments upon their graduation and all the rest have returned as workers to their original workshops, shifts and teams. Some of them work as workers all the time and some are workers but take up technical work at the same time. Some had been released for transfer to technical work for a while, but they work again as workers afterward. They have thus gone up and stepped down again. The assignment of university graduates as ordinary workers is a criticism of the idea of bourgeois right. The school, which for thousands of years has been a ladder to fame and fortune and the acquisition of more social products has been dismantled by them. They are fighters struggling for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Practicing this great teaching of Chairman Mao's--"Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," they are sparkling with the resplendent splendor of the "May-21 Directive."

They Go Wherever They Are Needed

This incident took place three years ago.

An ordinary worker of over 40 came to the side of several sets of lathe at the bushing section of the No. 1 workshop of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. He and several young people moved pieces of machine spindle each weighing scores of catties up to the worktable of the lathe, and when the turner finished turning one, they moved up another piece. Their work clothes were soaked through with sweat, but he worked silently and was as energetic as the other young workers. This ordinary worker was Wu Yung-chang, a graduate from the first graduating class of the July-21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. He was formerly a turner in the No. 2 Workshop, but upon his graduation from the university, in compliance with the arrangements of the Party organization, he came to the No. 1 Workshop. There happened to be a shortage of manpower in the bushing section of the No. 1 workshop, especially in ordinary labor, and everybody had to take turn giving a hand. That was why the moment Wu Yung-chang came to the workshop he had to move machine spindles like the other workers.

The moment this ordinary worker old Wu was free, he would pick up a broom to sweep away the rubbish and clean the place up. Some people said, "Why should you, a university graduate, sweep the floor?" Old Wu

replied, "Why couldn't a university graduate sweep away the rubbish? There is no distinction between what is high or low and what is noble or mean in revolutionary work."

He would do whatever kind of work when told by the Party, he would go wherever people were needed. At the call of the leadership, he would take up any post at once. In the past several years, he had taken up seven types of work including that of a turner, a cutter, a grinder and a repair man, and become well-known in the workshop as a versatile worker.

At one end of the bushing section was a small room partitioned off with wood boards housing two sets of high precision universal cylindrical grinding machine. The final processing of the machine spindle called for the grinding of a mirror-like surface there. This grinding of a mirror-like surface by the grinding machine called for higher skill, and the mirror-like surface of the thing ground should be able to reflect the pores on a person's skin. For a relatively long time, there were not many workers who had mastered the technique of grinding a mirror-like surface and the fulfillment of production tasks was thus frequently affected. In order to change this situation, the leadership sent Wu Yung-chang to learn the technique of grinding a mirror-like surface. As Old Wu was formerly a turner and had never operated a grinding machine before, much less tried his hands at grinding a mirror-like surface, the difficulties encountered were indeed formidable. In the face of these difficulties, Wu Yung-chang studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties." He resolved to rush headon into the struggle and trample the difficulties underfoot. Late into the night, under the lamp, he conscientiously went over the theoretical knowledge on the grinding of a mirror-like surface he learned in the university run by the plant. At breaks in production he sought advice from the master craftsmen and technicians with practical experience both within and outside the plant. As he carried out operation by the side of the grinding machine he groped for the law governing the motion for the grinding of a mirror-like surface. In less than a week, he had basically mastered this rather complicated technique of grinding a mirror-like surface. He also imparted without the slightest reservation the technique of grinding a mirror-like surface to the new comrades.

At the beginning of the year, due to the need of production, old Wu became the clerk of work at the work section, but he still did not give up labor. He could not sit idle in the office, and whenever he had time, he would help the worker-comrades solve technical problems by the side of machine tools. In the past, some clerks of work had also helped the workers carry out technical reforms, but more often than not, after preparing the drawings and forwarding them to the manufacturing departments, they cared not when such drawings could be processed. Wu Yung-chang was different. He personally prepared the drawings and drew out the material, personally brought them to the machine tools for processing, and personally delivered them into the hands of the worker-comrade. The worker-comrades said, "Old Wu, we certainly welcome a technician like you who is also a worker."

When old Wu was a clerk of work, he worked as a turner; when work was tense at the lathe he would work at the lathe, and when the milling machine was short-handed, he would operate the milling machine. When the company League branch organized the CYL members and the young people to take up shock work, he also hastened to join them and picked the most difficult work to do. No matter who came across problems, he would give patient explanation, and if such explanation could not be understood the first time, he would repeat it two or three times. The young people said, "Master craftsman Wu is like the old stone grandpa in the movie 'Story of Hsiang-yangyüan'."

Ability to Accept a Higher or Lower Post and To Go Up or Step Down

Among the graduates of the July-21 Workers' University, some used to be leading cadres at workshops, shifts and teams before going to school. After attending university, they broadened their field of vision and attained a higher ideological plane. Upon their return to the workshops as workers after graduation, they bowed to the assignment of the leadership and used their exemplary action to lead the comrades around them to advance together.

Hsü Pao-yüan, a student of the first term, and Wang Shih-fa, a student of the second term, are this kind of people.

Hsü Pao-yüan is an old pattern-maker in wood work and he had been the deputy head of a workshop before going to university. After attending university, he was competent in making mechanical designs for machine tools, but he had not lost the natural colors of the working people or the revolutionary spirit of a Party member, and was happy to work as an ordinary worker. Later, when the leadership asked him to take part in the work of designing a special machine tool for foreign aid, he still performed labor as he carried out design work. In design work, he dared to wage struggle against the idea of bourgeois right--"private ownership of knowledge" and the bourgeois style of designing separated from reality. He personally carried out designing and also took part in manufacturing. When other people asked him to make a wooden pattern, he would finish it in his spare-time and have it delivered. When the design work was over, he again voluntarily took up the work of packing products and never showed any concern for personal gain or loss. Commenting on him, the worker-comrades said, "This kind of university student will fit in wherever he is sent, will play his part wherever he is placed, and will be welcomed everywhere by the people!"

Before going to university, Wang Shih-fa was the leader of the technical group of the No. 3 workshop of the Shanghai No. 2 Forge Press Plant. Last July, he returned upon graduation to the plant as a worker. On the first day, he joyfully took up the fatiguing work of scraping. He scraped and scraped until his coat was drenched with sweat and his back and thighs were sore. The workers advised him not to work so hard at the beginning, but he insisted on working the whole day. When he returned to the hostel, he mind was in a turmoil: Before going to university I could scrape four planer holes a day. Why is it I could only scrape two today? He warned himself: Taking part in labor less can lead to a change in thinking. The second day he finished three planer holes, and the third day he finished four! When the comrades around him saw his stubborn

zeal, they admired him from the bottom of their hearts.

Not long ago, the upper level requested their plant to build three sets of 30-ton revolving-type digital-control press within a relatively short time, and also wanted him to shoulder the task of installation. At the mobilization meeting, Wang Shih-fa took the platform, and expressed on behalf of the whole body of Party members that they intended to display the spirit of unyielding integrity of the people of Tach'ing in fulfilling the task with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Beginning in September, he frequently continued to work in the night shift after completing the noon shift.

In the process of installing the press, the forge welding of the platform could easily cause the steel plate to change shape. If done with hammers, marks would be left, thus affecting the quality. What should be done? Wang Shih-fa led everybody to criticize the "theory of innate genius" pushed by Lin Piao, used their minds to think of ways and eventually came up with the idea of using the two-ton weight on a 63-ton press to do the pressing. This not only guaranteed the quality, but also improved work efficiency. Not long ago, a set of press consistent with the quality demanded was built and sent to the exchange fair for exhibition.

In March this year, the Party branch of the workshop decided to make Wang Shih-fa the deputy director of the workshop. He maintained even closer ties with the masses, persisted in labor and set a strict demand on himself.

Let Politics Take the Lead, Adhere to Struggle

When appraising the students of the July-21 Workers' University, the worker-comrades of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant placed politics to the fore. An old worker said to the students of the July-21 Workers' University, "On your return to the workshop upon graduation, first you must bring back politics and secondly you must bring back technique. If you make a big leap politically but learn little technically, we shall welcome you. If you are backward politically and learn a great deal of technique, you are also not welcomed by us." The broad masses of students of the July-21 Workers' University have not failed to live up to such expectations, and the majority of them have definitely succeeded in first bringing politics back to the workshop. The incident of the organization of a youth study group in the hostel by Lu Ken-huo, a graduate of the second term, is one of the examples.

The 25 years old Lu Ken-huo is now the deputy secretary of the League committee in the plant. Before going to university, he was an ordinary worker. On his return to the workshop upon graduation last August, he was still an ordinary worker. Not long afterward, the League members of the workshop elected him to be the deputy secretary of the League branch. He discovered that some of the young apprentices, lured by bad elements, were showing more and more unhealthy signs in thinking and in life style, but were short of revolutionary vigor.

The actual struggle led Lu Ken-huo to deep thought. He thought: Why did some people spread the words that "there is no future prospect for a painter," and why did some apprentices say, "We have taken the right main gate but the wrong small door"? The main gate indicated the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the small door indicated the painting workshop. This showed the presence of the struggle between the two classes and the two kinds of ideology. He thought: "The occupation of the superstructure and the mastery of immeasurable powers in science and technology are for exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The ideological struggle waged against the bourgeoisie in the workshop is also for exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is precisely the fighting task of the students of the July-21 Workers' University who have returned to the shifts and teams." He made up his mind to unite with the young people and wage struggle against corrosion.

Therefore, he discussed things with several committee members of the League branch and wanted to occupy this battlefront of the hostel with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Several committee members of the branch moved into this hostel and completely redecorated its interior. After this, they separately mobilized the apprentices to move back into the hostel. They set up a youth study group in the hostel, conscientiously studied the works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and developed cultural and athletic activities.

At first, because some apprentices were unaccustomed to private study, Lu Ken-huo had to explain to them the importance of cultivating the habit. Normally young apprentice Yang did not seriously take study notes. Lu Ken-huo purposely sent him to the Youth Palace to listen to political reports for relay to the group on his return. Yang was told that this was a task entrusted him by the group. This time, young Yang listened very carefully. He took his notes very well and was praised by everyone. At present, young Yang has cultivated the habit of making reading notes conscientiously. In the past, young apprentice T'ao did not like to make speeches at discussion time. The comrades of the study group kept on helping and encouraging him. There has been an improvement in young T'ao's understanding, and he is now able to think seriously and talk eagerly. Because of his fast progress, young T'ao has already been granted CYL membership.

In the past half year and more, led by Lu Ken-huo, this study group has studied Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and "The State and Revolution," studied the several important military writings by Chairman Mao and studied the sections on commodity exchange in political economy. When criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and studying the economic crises of capitalist countries, the members of this group have, under the leadership of the Party branch of the workshop, severally brought their mass criticism manuscripts to the workshop to make propaganda among the masses of workers and to give impetus to the study of theory by the masses of workers.

Following the improvement of their political awareness, the members of this study group have greatly raised their enthusiasm for production. Whenever there was shock work to perform in the workshop, they constantly arrived at the workshop before daybreak to clean and polish the pieces and parts that required a coat of painting so that the worker-comrades could begin spray painting the moment they started work. The

workers and old master craftsmen praised them saying, "These young people have changed completely over the past several months." Seeing the part played by the graduates of the July-21 Workers' University in actual class struggle, the old master craftsmen praised them saying, "What our workshop needs is this kind of students from the July-21 Workers' University who can lead the young people forward."

by Our Own Reporter

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BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGICAL CORROSION

Learn from Lu Hsün, Forever Resist Corrosion

by

Chiang Ming (江 名)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 23, 1975)

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao teaches us, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This instruction of Chairman Mao has sounded the alarm for us to enable us to realize the great significance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard working and plain living in everyday life, constantly transform our own world outlook, consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, and repel the attack of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets. We must conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen allround dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and look upon the struggle against corrosion as an aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines to be carried on over a long time in the socialist period. In this struggle, a study of the practical experience of Lu Hsün in resisting corrosion can provide us with substantial enlightenment and useful lessons, and at the same time, enable us to forever preserve with vigored vitality our revolutionary youth on the revolutionary journey.

Throughout Lu Hsün's combat life, no matter how difficult the situation might be, his red heart was always bent on the revolution. He never sought personal enjoyment, and was never harassed by fame and gain. He forever upheld the natural colors of the proletariat and set an example for us to learn from.

In the long and endless dark era, Lu Hsün lived under the reign of fascist White Terror of the Kuomintang reactionaries. He was forced to live "under house arrest as in a prison" and constantly had to go into hiding for his own safety. However this could not affect in the least his unyielding struggle against the enemy. The enemy's guns, circular order for his arrest and black list all failed to intimidate him. He said: I have "neither resentment of life nor apprehension of death. Even if someone would give me a fine piece of jade, I still would continue my writing. This is the joy of my heart and an old habit which can never be changed." This fully expressed his revolutionary spirit of "fierce-browed, I cooly defy a thousand pointing fingers." At that time, the sugar-coated bullets of all descriptions fired by the bourgeoisie also could not cause him to waver in any way. He said, "I want nothing of fame and position!" He repelled the harassment of all kinds of "bourgeois" practice with

practical action and showed the fine quality of one who was forever loyal to the revolutionary cause, "served the children head-bowed like a willing ox" was never for a moment divorced from the people.

In daily life, Lu Hsün spent the greater part of his income to help the young people and to support the revolutionary cause. Today, a visit to his former residence in Peking will enable us to see his militant and simple life at the "tiger's tail", the old cotton quilt he used for years and the hard wooden bed he slept on. Comrade Hsü Kuang-p'ing had given a stirring description of a lecture he gave in the classroom in the university during this period: "The many patches at the elbows and other parts of his garment showed off a variety of brilliant colors.... As he constantly jumped up and down the rostrum, there was also no hiding to the two large patches on his knees." Later when he came to Shanghai, there was neither a sofa suite nor any piano or rug in his home. What he wrote with was a "chinpuwang" pen-brush costing five copper cents, and he wrote his letters on old envelopes turned inside out. When he went out, he wrapped his manuscripts and sketchbook with an old cloth wrapper. He wore an old cotton robe, a pair of cheap canvas rubber shoes and a faded felt hat. In the "world of commerce" of former Shanghai which recognized people only from their clothes, he moved with vigorous steps "across the metropolis with his face hidden under his old hat." His was entirely the combat image of a commonplace but great revolutionary. It was because of this that he had left us with some meaningful vignettes. When he went to a printing house, people mistook him for a messenger. The proprietor of a book store he went to buy a book watched him with distrustful eyes. When he accompanied a friend to see a doctor at a foreign hospital, the people thought he was a temporary employed indigent interpreter. When he went to a hotel to call on a foreign friend, other people refused to let him take the elevator. He took all these calmly without feeling offended. He said, "If life is too comfortable, work will be affected by life."

In the latter part of Lu Hsün's life, after he embraced the Marxist world outlook, he more than ever used the communist principle to view and handle the question of his own material life. He cared only for work but never took remuneration into account. "I on the road of life have used drop after drop of my blood to nourish others. Even though I am aware of my gradual emaciation, I am still happy." This kind of self-sacrificing spirit is a lofty communist virtue, and only people who are divorced from vulgar interests and with such far-reaching ideal for the revolution could possess such broadmindedness.

Lu Hsün also earnestly admonished the young writers of the League of Writers of the Leftwing at that time and hoped that they would not make the mistake of "thinking that a poet or a writer would stand higher than other people or that his work is nobler than all other work," or even thinking that after the victory of the revolution in the future, "the working class would pay him handsomely, give him special treatment, invite him to travel on special coach and offer him special meals, or offer him buttered bread and say, 'Eat, my fine poet!'" Lu Hsün precisely saw from the plane of the struggle between the two lines that the "four fellows" including Chou Yang were only "vagrants from fallen families" who flaunted the signboard of revolution for speculation. Because of this,

he profoundly pointed out that this kind of development could easily cause the Left-wing writers to degenerate into Right-wing writers. The history of class struggle and the two-line struggle has shown the complete correctness of Lu Hsün's analysis. For a long time, the "four follows" including Chou Yang adhered to the counter-revolutionary stand. After the nationwide liberation, they again actively pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, advocated the uniqueness of literature and art, promoted "the policy of three-highs, and the three-famous principle," tried their utmost to extend the bourgeois right, frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and were finally consigned by the people onto the garbage pile of history.

Lu Hsün also always regarded himself as an ordinary fighter of the revolutionary ranks but never as a commodity, and he never used his exceptional accomplishment to exchange for special privileges. He said, "I am willing to use up part of my life this way, but I will not use my life to practice usury to obtain high interests. Moreover, I do not expect the slightest recompense." As to the selfish desires of the individual such as money, fame and position so highly worshipped by the bourgeoisie, he hated them with a vengeance and considered them to be worthless. That year, a literary monthly included a photograph of Lu Hsün among those of the well-known writers of the world without his consent, and when this was discovered by Lu Hsün, he was greatly displeased. Once, in a letter from his friend, the subject of the publication of his biography was brought up. Lu Hsün modestly replied, "My life has been too uneventful. If it can be made the subject of a biography, then, there can be four hundred million such biographies right away and the libraries would be filled to the bursting point." When the Japanese translation of "Concise History of Chinese Literature" was about to be published, in consideration of the help Lu Hsün had given him in the course of making the translation, the Japanese translator Wataru Masuda suggested putting his name in as "co-translator." Lu Hsün in his reply thanked him but politely declined saying, "'Co-translator' has no meaning, and it is better to just use your own name." In 1927, some people planned to sponsor him for the Nobel Prize. Faced with this so-called "international honor" and substantial cash reward, Lu Hsün remained unmoved, and he laid bare by a single remark this sugar-coated bullet used by the imperialists to buy and win over the Chinese literary and art circles. He refused to fall into the trap. He expressed that his pen would forever belong to the people and would write for the revolution. He would continue his savage attack against the dark old society. Because of this, he replied unequivocally, "I still see nothing but darkness in front of me.... If this thing were successful, and as a result, I might never have to write again, I would be letting the people down. If I should continue to write, my writing might become academic in style and would be unworthy of being read. It is better for me to be without fame and poor as before." This declaration speaking sternly and forcefully for the cause of justice had vividly made manifest Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit of unyielding integrity. The renegade Lin Piao nonsensically uttered such things as "to benefit oneself and have abundant desire is a law," and advocated "enticement with office, emolument and favor." Actually, this was precisely a self-portrayal of the evil souls of this gang of anti-Party elements. They used this to consolidate and extend the bourgeois right so as to achieve the

counter-revolutionary goal of capitalist restoration. Our study of the relevant words and deeds of Lu Hsün, who persevered in the revolution all his life and forever resisted corrosion is still of strong realistic significance today. This undoubtedly is also an extremely profound and telling criticism of such new bourgeois as Lin Piao and his ilk.

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WORKERS' COLLEGES

More and Better Workers' Colleges in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 8, 1975)

workers' colleges are growing in number and making good progress in the biggest chinese city of shanghai.

these colleges sprang up as a result of chairman mao's 1968 "july 21" directive "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

the shanghai machine tools plant set up the first workers' college in china in september, 1968, and many other factories followed its example. as the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius deepened, and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat began earlier this year, such colleges mushroomed. the city now has 360 workers' colleges as against only 48 in the first half of last year. total enrolment is now close to 30,000. 4,000 worker-students have graduated.

these workers' colleges are mostly run by big and small factories. a small number of them are run by the municipality and city districts, bureaux and companies. specialties are set up to meet actual needs, such as engineering, medicine and liberal arts, including finance and economics and normal education, in half-year to three-year courses. most students attend classes in their sparetime. they return to their workshops after graduation.

the workers like such colleges very much because they are conducive to the working class mastering intellectual work, and to narrowing the gap between mental and manual labour.

the vigorous growth of "july 21" workers' colleges reinforces the contingent of worker-technicians and enhances working class leadership in the realm of technology. for technically weak factories, the workers' colleges have trained worker-technicians to take up leading technical posts or become proficient workshop technicians. many such factories have assumed a new look technically. for factories with sufficient technical strength, too, the college trained worker-technicians are a welcome augmentation to their technical contingents, politically and technically.

workers of the hutung shipyard perceived from the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the technical sphere that only when the working class has trained a large contingent of its own intellectuals,

can it truly occupy all the spheres of the superstructure. acting on the proposal of the workers, the shipyard started a workers' college in december, 1969. over the past few years, 40 percent of its workers have attended courses in electric appliances, electronics, ship designing and building, liquid pressure, digital control and courses in liberal arts, including history, philosophy and political economy. the college courses were supplemented by sparetime and short-term training classes. the students made good progress in their political, liberal arts as well as technical studies. as a result, the proportion of worker-technicians in the shipyard's technical force increased from 10 percent to 25 percent and the proportion of worker-technicians holding responsible technical posts increased from 10 percent to 40 percent.

the workers' colleges have trained a number of activists for the study of theory in factories. workers studying liberal arts and graduates join their fellow workers in studying theory and in revolutionary mass criticism.

studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory conscientiously, workers of the shanghai motor plant taking liberal arts courses made investigations at work sections and brigades. they cited outstanding examples to show how fellow workers had challenged bourgeois right and worked hard for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they wrote articles criticizing the idea of bourgeois right. in this way they helped the plant promote the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

both the curricula and how the subjects are taught at the workers' colleges are geared to meet the needs of production. among the scores of factories of the shanghai tools, equipment and metal-ware company several were poorly equipped. the company started a workers' college in 1972 with courses in special-purpose equipment, tool designing, heat treatment of metals, die, electronics and other specialties so as to facilitate technical renovation of the factories. the workers attended college and made technical innovations at the same time and solved problems they encountered in production by applying what they had learned. the first group of students made more than 50 innovations with fellow workers during their two years in college. after graduation, they joined fellow workers in improving equipment and technology.

marxist-leninist classics, including chairman mao's works, are compulsory for both science and arts students. arrangements are made for students to temper themselves in actual struggle between the two classes and the two lines. the colleges pay attention to ideological education and integrate theory with practice. the colleges guard against the influence of "studying well

in order to become officials" and other old ideas so that the students may retain the fine qualities of the labouring people. as a result, graduates seek neither fame nor personal gain. they are good at designing, calculation as well as machine operating, and are ready to work at both higher and lower levels. they are step by step integrating mental labour with manual labour.

factories and other units adhere to the principle of running colleges through diligence and frugality.

leadership at various levels in shanghai attaches much importance to running the workers' colleges well. party committees of factories and other enterprises include worker's education on their work agenda, and strive to run the colleges well by bringing into play the role of trade union, communist youth league and women's organizations and relying on the workers. the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the departments concerned under the municipal revolutionary committee and the municipal trade union council regularly sum up and spread good experience in running workers' colleges.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

China Tops Half-Yearly Railway Transportation Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

china topped her railway transportation tasks for the first half of the year by the end of june. the flow of traffic increased steadily and the turn-round time of trains was shortened. improvement was also recorded in technical standards and the percentage of trains running on time. both production of the railway industry and capital construction reached the state targets.

these achievements give effective support to the development of china's industrial and agricultural production.

workers and staff on the railway transportation front have deepened their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. their all-out drive for socialism has resulted in a rapid growth of production and construction. many railway bureaux have overfulfilled their transport plans month after month. by the end of june, ten railway

administrations had fulfilled more than half of their annual targets. outstanding among them was the chengtu railway administration in southwest china, where the workers pitched into the all-out drive with tremendous enthusiasm drawn from their penetrating theoretical study. they topped the transportation tasks every month and fulfilled their production and construction quotas satisfactorily.

in the upsurge of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, railway transportation departments have stepped up the organization of traffic, tapped the potential and strengthened the weak links. workers and staff of the liuchou railway administration in south china succeeded in speeding up the turn-round of wagons by raising the efficiency of loading. this increased the availability of rolling stock and contributed to the overfulfilment of the half-yearly plan. the tasks of transporting such important materials as coal, oil, grain, cement and chemical fertilizers were successfully fulfilled.

the harbin railway administration in northeast china paid special attention to ensuring safety run on time. over 95 percent of the passenger and freight trains under the administration were running on schedule over the past six months. the tonnage of freight delivered in the first half of the year exceeded 53 percent of the annual plan and the targets for the transportation of coal, timber and grain were overfulfilled.

SHIPPING AND ROAD TRANSPORT

China Overfulfills Half-Yearly Shipping and Road Transport Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

china's water and road transport workers topped their transport and capital construction quotas for the first half of the year following the fulfilment of the 1974 state plans.

in the january-june period, the freight volume by water was 22 per cent more than the same 1974 period, while the volume of cargoes handled at major harbours rose by 10 per cent. transport targets for coal, iron and steel, timber and other major supplies were met month after month. in road transport, both the passenger and freight volume and the turnround of vehicles showed fresh increases over the corresponding period.

of last year. capital construction in connection with waterway and highway transport proceeded at a faster pace, the amount of work completed being 57 per cent more than that in the first half of 1974.

since the beginning of the year chinese transport workers have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory and expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. they deepened their criticism of revisionism and capitalism. all this tapped their revolutionary socialist enthusiasm for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

studying the revolutionary theory, port workers along the coast and the yangtze river at the same time launched successive drives to speed up loading and unloading and to cut the turnround time of ships, and set new records one after another in cargo-handling volume. the lienyun and tsingtao ports met their half-year quotas 24 and 14 days ahead of schedule respectively. the yentai auto transport company in shantung province overfulfilled its plan for the first half of the year on top of meeting the annual quotas for the previous 11 years. the average monthly volume of freight per ton of vehicle reached 10,000 ton-kilometers in may, hitting an all-time high.

various shipyards registered new increases in production thanks to the gigantic efforts put in by the workers for building socialism. shanghai's shipyards outstripped their state plans every year since the start of the cultural revolution, and their output value in the first half of this year rose 27 per cent above the same 1974 period. port construction workers at talien and chinhuangtao drew strength from the study of theory and worked against time to complete their half-year quotas two months and one month ahead of schedule respectively.

cadres in the country's water and road transport departments were more determined to grasp the political line in their work through the study of revolutionary theory. they joined the masses in study, work and making investigations at grass-roots units, and solving problems in revolution and production. all this contributed to the latest rise in production.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

South China Minority Nationalities Get Greater Variety of Goods

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 9, 1975)

special institutions for trade between the eleven local nationalities have been set up in four prefectures and 31 counties of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region where the minority nationalities live in compact communities.

like the majority han people, all minority nationalities in socialist china can get consumer goods and production tools at any store. but new china respects the customs and habits of the minority peoples and in addition has set up many factories manufacturing goods to meet their special needs in production and daily life. a number of department stores in cities and supply and marketing cooperatives in the rural areas have special counters for such goods. the sale of these items in 1974.was double that of 1971, and their variety topped the one thousand mark.

eightyfive percent of the population in lunglin autonomous county on the yunnan-kweichow plateau are of minority nationalities. as villages are widely scattered, the county commercial department has set up 85 trading shops supplying all kinds of goods for the minority peoples. mobile teams make regular rounds of the remote hamlets. they carry goods by shoulder-pole, in knapsacks or on horseback for the convenience of buyers. this supplements the work of production brigade shops where more than 600 kinds of goods are regularly on sale, including ploughshares which the chilao people use for cultivating hill slopes, colourful shawls appreciated by chuang women and silver and pearl necklaces liked by yao women.

there were no shops before liberation and the chuang and miao women had to travel dozens of kilometres along mountain paths to the county town to exchange a bag of maize for a small hank of floss silk or a needle. now they can buy various daily necessities at their own shops.

the autonomous region has set up or expanded 45 factories producing goods specially for the minority peoples since the great proletarian cultural revolution. many communes also run workshops specializing in such goods. the state every year allocates funds and raw materials including silver, silk, cotton yarn, pig iron and aluminium.

the commercial departments also ship in goods favoured by the minority nationalities from the coastal light

industry centres of shanghai, tientsin and tsingtao. in line with the policy of unified and protective prices, transport costs are covered by the state and the prices are the same both in the cities and in the border areas.

the preferences of the minority nationalities are given great attention by cadres, technicians and workers of the commercial departments. for example, lace is popular with the women of minority nationalities for making national style costumes. after touring a dozen counties within three months, workers of the kueilin lace factory have designed several new styles which have been warmly welcomed by the people.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Provinces Report Good Summer Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

both anhwei and kiangsu provinces in east china report their fourteenth good summer harvest in a row. anhwei's per-hectare and total output was upwards of ten per cent for its 1,800,000 hectares of wheat and other summer crops. total output of wheat, barley and naked barley on kiangsu's 2,266,000 hectares were far above last year's. summer harvest in both provinces before liberation was very poor because of frequent floods and droughts. wheat yield averaged less than 0.75 tons per hectare.

these provinces are in the lower reaches of the yangtze river, and the huai river crosses the northern part of both provinces. large-scale harnessing of the huai river and construction of irrigation projects have improved the conditions for production since 1949. output of summer crops and of rice and other autumn crops in both provinces has risen significantly. northern anhwei and kiangsu, known in the past as disaster areas, become new centres of marketable grain.

the rural cadres and commune peasants began farmland construction before sowing last autumn. more people took part, and the work was better and faster than in previous years. this was a good basis for striving for bigger wheat and barley crops. many counties and communes in anhwei province set up leading groups to take charge of wheat production so as to do a good job of deep ploughing, levelling land, accumulating manure and supplying good seeds to places needing them. quality of wheat-sowing throughout the province was better.

since the beginning of this year cadres and commune peasants are studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. assimilating experience from shihchiachuang in hopei province and hsinhsiang in honan province which have high wheat output, they farmed scientifically and combated natural adversities to achieve increases on large areas.

peasants in kiangsu struggled tenaciously against cold weather and many rainy days starting early this spring. in combating frost damage, the cadres and peasants in hsuchow prefecture north of the huai river watered the fields day and night to maintain the temperature. they even carried water on shoulder-pole and in basins whenever machinery alone could not cope with the situation. the 133,000 hectares in the prefecture were watered within three days. summer output hit an all-time high this year.

armyworms struck wheat fields in a number of counties on the plain north of the huai river in anhwei province. peasants used insecticide and equipment to limit the damage. on the northern huai plain all 20 counties reported increases, and total output topped that of 1974 by 20 per cent. one of the many high-yield units, the kuochuang production brigade in hsiaohsien county, achieved a new wheat record of 6.75 tons per hectare this year. it is outstanding in learning from the national pace-setting tachai brigade.

peasants in both provinces are delivering their agricultural tax and selling their surplus grain to the state. anhwei province has already fulfilled the state summer grain purchase target.

North and Central China Provinces Reap Good Summer Harvests

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 9, 1975)

the north china province of hopei and central china province of hupeh reaped good harvests of summer crops this year despite severe drought or waterlogging. more than 2,933,000 hectares of wheat and other summer crops in hopei province registered a ten per cent increase over 1974's good harvest, surpassing any previous record. over 1,600,000 hectares of wheat, barley and beans in hupeh province showed a ten per cent increase in output over last year, and per-hectare yield hit an all-time high.

hopei province suffered from a winter-spring drought for the fourth year in succession. in march this year, the water stored in all reservoirs throughout the province was 40 per cent less than the same time last year, and the underground water-table lowered.

rural cadres and commune peasants, after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, pledged themselves to make still greater efforts to build more irrigation works to overcome the drought. while making full use of surface water, they tapped underground water to extend irrigation acreage in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. from october last year to may this year, the whole province built over 12,000 water-detention projects including small and medium-sized reservoirs, dams, ponds, pools and 3,000 pumping stations, sank 73,000 wells, and dug many irrigation canals and ditches. all this extended the irrigated area and watered most of the wheat fields in the province.

on the plain of shihchiachuang prefecture in the central part of the province, a large-scale irrigation network provided sufficient water for wheat growing. the prefecture reaped a good harvest on its 333,000 hectares of wheat last year, and went on to achieve a per-hectare yield of three tons this year, distinguishing itself by hitting the yearly grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river.

braving the sweltering sun in the driest days, more than 50,000 cadres and peasants in lulung county of tangshan prefecture brought water by shoulder-pole to over 3,000 hectares of wheat fields. total output on the 353,000 hectares of summer crops in the whole prefecture registered a 20 per cent increase over last year.

all ten prefectures in hopei province reaped a better summer harvest this year. there are scenes of bumper harvest everywhere -- threshing grounds piled up with golden wheat, and grain-laden trucks streaming to the state grain purchase stations. people recall the old days when they had to flee famine or sell their children to keep them alive. they say, "under the socialist system, drought cannot ruin our agriculture. on the contrary, it calls for our efforts to build water-control projects and speed up farm production."

hupeh province, which hit an all-time high in grain output last year, has improved farming conditions. chinchou prefecture has most of the 400,000 hectares of summer harvested crops in low-lying land with high underground water-table. since last winter, over one million peasants led by dozens of thousands of cadres have built more than 13,000 irrigation projects there.

these irrigation facilities provided water for the crops in time of drought. when the wheat was growing in april and may this year, it suffered from excess rain and low temperature, which were rare since liberation. using different methods, peasants dug ditches to drain away excess rain and lower underground water-table so as to ensure the normal growth of summer harvested crops. as a result, they reaped the best harvest in the past decade.

Tientsin Outskirts Reap Bumper Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 9, 1975)

the outskirts of tientsin reaped a record wheat harvest this year despite a long dry spell. per unit yield and total output of the 226,660 hectares on the outskirts showed more than 20 per cent increase over 1974, a good harvest year.

with little snow and rainfall in the winter-spring period, rural cadres and commune peasants resolved to conquer the drought. they showed greater enthusiasm for socialism through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and started farmland improvement and water conservancy projects on a large scale. 28,700 more hectares were brought under irrigation. they watered upwards of 90 per cent of the fields by means of well water and run-off water in ditches and river channels. the communes and teams also strengthened field management. the result was a better wheat harvest than previous years despite the dry spell.

the per hectare yield of the hsiaotaochienying production brigade, a high-yielding unit for years, was over 6.75 tons as against six tons last year.

leading cadres at various levels on the outskirts worked alongside the peasants to win the good harvest. 730 leading cadres in the nine counties and districts, including paoti, wuching, ningho, chinghai and hsichiao, had worked in the countryside since the beginning of the year. 157 of them had stayed for a long time in production teams, helping sum up and spread experience in field management.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

the tayeh steel plant in hupeh province, central china, overfulfilled its steel quotas for the first five months with improved quality. it also successfully trial-produced a number of new products. its average daily steel output in june showed further increases over that of may.

x x x

the tayeh iron mine, one of china's biggest, met its targets in extraction and stripping for the first half of the year and the tunnelling target for the whole year by june 20.

x x x

the talien steel plant in liaoning province, northeast china, increased its steel output every month since january this year. output in may was 10 per cent higher than that of april. the plant went on to top its daily output quota in june.

x x x

the tangku salt field near tientsin, one of the china's main salt producers, topped its production plan for 1975 by june 20. quality was up to par by state standards.

this salt field has outstripped the state plans three years running. excessive rain last april and may hampered salt production. but output increased by a big margin thanks to the effort by the salt field party committee to encourage the workers to pool their wisdom and resources. even during the rainy season of may, the field set a record in daily output.

during the busy drying season, two-thirds of the leading cadres turned out to work alongside the workers.

x x x

the chengkou salt field met its annual plan by the end of may, with 98 per cent of the total output being of high quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

"China Today" Exhibition Closes in Sydney

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 8, 1975)

a "china today 1975" exhibition closed on july 6 at the lower town hall of sydney, the largest city in australia.

the exhibition, started on june 29, was highly acclaimed by some 6,000 visitors.

the models of tachai and taching, photographic displays of china today, and pamphlets and pictorials on china's politics, economics, literature and music were shown at the exhibition which was sponsored by the new south wales branch of the australia -- china society.

chinese colour documentary films "the red flag canal", "the tan-zam railway under construction" and "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from australia" were screened on the occasion and each screening was packed with spectators.

many australian friends highly praised the daily-growing friendship between the australian and chinese peoples.

among the visitors was tom uren, australian minister for urban and regional development. mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china society attended the opening ceremony.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guest Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met with john mansfield addis, former british ambassador to china, and gave a dinner in his honour. they had a friendly conversation.

the british guest arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china.

Peking Reception for England Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception at noon today in honour of the england basketball team with kenneth charles as leader and keith mitchell as deputy leader.

attending the reception were british ambassador to china e. youde and diplomatic officials of the british embassy here.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading member of another department concerned kuo lei as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

at the reception which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, mou tso-yun and kenneth charles expressed the wish in their toasts that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and britain would develop constantly.

the england basketball team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Czechoslovak President

(NCNA-English Prague, Jul. 8, 1975)

li en-chiu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the czechoslovak socialist republic, today presented his credentials to gustav husak, president of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

attending the ceremony were bohuslav chnoupek, czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and jan pudlak, director of the presidential chancellery.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

president husak had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador after the presentation.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on june 19. czechoslovak vice-minister of foreign affairs vladimir berger received him on june 26. they discussed matters concerning the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Delegation Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

chou hung-pao, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, this evening met and feted the delegation of the ministry of technical, professional and higher education from the people's republic of the congo led by shoussa.

counsellor of the congolese embassy here m. poussa sebastien and leading member of a chinese department concerned hu shou-hsin were present on the occasion. the meeting and dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the congolese guests arrived here this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

Congolese Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jul. 8, 1975)

congolese prime minister henri lopes yesterday received all members of the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the leader and members of the delegation, now on a friendly visit to congo, were received separately on the same day by charles ngouoto, congolese deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and live-stock-breeding, and jacob okandza, member of the political bureau, and secretary in charge of the commission of planning, of the central committee of the congolese party of labour.

Chinese Friendship Association Delegation Concludes Visit to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jul. 8, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, left here for zaire today.

the delegation arrived in congo on june 28 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the congolese association for friendship among peoples. they have met with leading members of the congolese association for friendship among peoples, the congolese trade union confederation, the congolese socialist youth union and the revolutionary union of congolese women, and had friendly talks with them.

during their stay in the country, the delegation toured the capital brazzaville, the economic and industrial city pointe noire, and kinkala, capital of pool region, and visited factories, schools, ports and state farms. they made extensive contacts with local officials and the worker-peasant masses, conveying to them the chinese people's friendship and best regards for the congolese people. they were accorded cordial hospitality and warm welcome by the congolese people.

president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples vital balla gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening. chinese ambassador to congo lu chih-hsien also gave a reception on the delegation's visit.

the delegation was seen off today by vital balla, president, and daniel kouyela, secretary-general, of the congolese association for friendship among peoples. also present were chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien and zairian ambassador to congo bomolo dokoka ikukele.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Delegation of Egyptian Ministry of Tourism Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

yang kung-su, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, this afternoon met and feted all members of the delegation of the ministry of tourism of egypt led by abdel halim haidera, general controller of tourist places under the ministry of tourism, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the egyptian delegation arrived in peking yesterday. it will soon leave here to tour southern china before going home.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of guinea-bissau was signed here this afternoon.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and victor saude maria, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau and commissioner of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Guinea-Bissau Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, left here for peking this morning after visiting this east china city and yangchou prefecture.

the delegation arrived here from peking on the morning of july 7, and was accorded a warm welcome

that evening at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. at the banquet, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and commissioner of state maria toasted the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship forged between the peoples of china and guinea-bissau in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. after the banquet, the distinguished guests were entertained with a theatrical programme presented by local little red guards.

the guests' itinerary in nanking included the yangtze river bridge and the kiangsu provincial agricultural science research institute, where they inspected experimental plots sown to rice and cotton and inquired in detail about technical measures of cultivation and field management.

on july 8, the guinea-bissau guests drove to yangchou prefecture and visited people's communes, the kiangtu water-control project and a diesel engine plant.

the yangchou prefectural revolutionary committee and the yangchou city revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the guests yesterday evening.

Guinea-Bissau Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the government delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, concluded its visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng.

envoys of african countries to china were also present.

while in peking, the distinguished guinea-bissau guests visited the radio factory of chaoyang district, toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs), and watched an acrobatic show.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong Football Association Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

henry y.t. fok, leader of the hongkong football association delegation, and his wife anna fung, deputy leader hui chun fui, adviser lee chung and secretary tam sau sum gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, and tung shou-yi, wei ming and li feng-lou, and football players and coaches.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranair Inaugural Flight Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the iranair inaugural flight guests to china left here for home by air this evening after visiting shanghai and hangchow.

among those seeing the iranian guests off at the airport were liu tsun-hsin and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

on hand were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, and guity, iran air manager in china.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation of Posts and Tele-Communications Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the italian delegation of posts and telecommunications led by giulio orlando, minister of posts and telecommunications of the republic of italy, wound up its visit to peking and left for shanghai by air this morning. minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-minister liu cheng-ching of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications and leading members of other departments concerned saw the delegation off at the airport.

during their stay in peking, the italian guests visited enterprises of posts and telecommunications and took time out for sightseeing at scenic spots and historical sites including the palace museum, the summer palace and the great wall.

yesterday evening, italian ambassador to china folco trabalza gave a banquet for minister orlando and his party. minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-minister liu cheng-ching were among the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Japan-China Friendship Wing" Delegation from Osaka Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 8, 1975)

the "japan-china friendship wing" delegation from osaka led by sakae kishi, vice-governor of osaka fu, left for nanking by train this afternoon after wrapping up its friendly visit here.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the railway station by more than 200 people including feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and personalities from various walks of life who had been to japan.

arriving here by air on july 4, the 130 japanese friends on the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals, workers' housing estates and children's palaces, and attended a soiree. they had extensive friendly contacts with the people of shanghai and received a heart-warming welcome everywhere.

they also joined representatives of various circles at discussions on the criticism of lin piao and confucius, trade union, women, youth, medicine and other subjects. these interchanges contributed to the furtherance of mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and japan.

in commemoration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the official bonds of friendship between shanghai and osaka, the japanese friends went to the hsichiao park (in the western suburbs of shanghai) to plant friendship trees on the morning of july 6. chinese and japanese friends together planted two cypress trees in the friendship garden and had photographs taken in front of the trees, hoping that the friendship between the people of the two cities would remain evergreen like pines and cypresses.

the japanese friends were also invited to the opening ceremony of the shanghai-osaka middle and primary school pupils' paintings exhibition. vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and delegation leader sakae kishi spoke at the ceremony and cut the ribbon, and then saw the paintings by children of the two countries.

those friends from cultural and educational circles on the delegation paid homage to lu hsun's tomb and his old residence, and visited the lu hsun memorial hall. the delegation laid wreaths on lu hsun's tomb.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception on the evening of july 5 in honour of the "japan-china friendship wing" delegation. the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet on the eve of their departure. in their toasts, feng kuo-chu and sakae kishi expressed the hope that the people of the two countries would rally more closely and make unswerving efforts for the cause of china-japan friendship and for the signing of a china-japan peace and friendship treaty at a sooner date on the principled basis of the china-japan joint statement.

Tokyo Youth, Workers, Women Want Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

tokyo youth, workers and women expressed the determination to promote energetically the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause at meetings held in tokyo yesterday evening, according to a report of the toho news agency.

70 people attended a women's meeting held in chiyoda ward. speaking at the meeting, critic yoko matsuoka pointed out that the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are contending for hegemony all over the world, with europe as the main theatre. the contention for hegemony in asia centring around japan is part of their worldwide struggle.

matsuoka strongly denounced soviet social-imperialism for illegally occupying japan's northern territories and wantonly exerting military and political pressure on japan. she said: "the soviet navy has turned the sea of japan into its own 'inland sea', while soviet war vessels are plying at will the waters around japan. this is a question involving the security of japan." she continued: "the soviet union openly put pressure on japan by publishing recently a statement to the japanese government, opposing the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause. this is precisely soviet intervention in the internal affairs of japan. this shows that the soviet union has been pursuing hegemonism and intends to continue to do so in future."

matsuoka stressed that a thorough exposure of soviet hegemonism and an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the explicit inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause are in complete accord with the independence of japan and the interests of her people.

in the same evening, 80 workers and youth held a meeting in the southern area of tokyo. speaking at the meeting, tomitaro kaneda, secretary general of the japan-china workers exchange association, condemned soviet social-imperialism for frantically obstructing the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. japan should together with the third world oppose hegemonism, he said. the future of japan can never be secure except by establishing solidarity with the third world. he added: "the japanese workers strongly demand that prime minister miki should act courageously and decide to conclude at an early date a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause in its text."

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted jiro enjoji, president of the nihon keizai (the japan economic journal), norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and kunio miyata, director of the administrative ministry of culture under the japan economic journal, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang chen and kuo lao-wei.

Kanagawa Headquarters of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Calls for Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 9, 1975)

a meeting called by the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in yokohama yesterday evening urged people in the prefecture to take actions for the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the meeting was attended by 400 people from various places in the prefecture. shigeru fujita, chairman of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox); katsuji kataoka, chairman of the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the japan socialist party; kiichiro tsuyuki, vice-chairman of the kanagawa prefectural trade union council were also present and spoke at the meeting.

a report was made at the meeting by ichiro tokoro, chairman of the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). congratulatory messages from ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, and others were read.

representatives of youth, women and people of various circles in kanagawa told the meeting that they would fight against hegemonism and for further development of japan-china friendship.

a resolution adopted at the meeting pointed out that "it is essential to maintain friendly relations with the people of china and other asian countries forever. to this end, it is necessary to conclude as soon as possible a japan-china peace and friendship treaty which includes an anti-hegemony clause as seen in article seven in the japan-china joint statement."

the resolution said: "a handful of anti-china elements opposed to the japan-china joint statement are stubbornly continuing anti-china activities. they are concentrating their strength in an attempt to stir up an adverse current against the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. we cannot tolerate this. the soviet government's intervention in japan's affairs and its threat to japan only serve to expose its hegemonic nature. this is something we never tolerate either."

kozo sasaki, member of the house of representatives and former chairman of the japan socialist party, was invited to make a report on the current situation at the meeting.

kozo sasaki stressed: "japan's future depends on its close association with the third world and opposition to hegemonism practised by the two superpowers, the u.s. and the soviet union."

he said that the japan-china joint statement former prime minister tanaka signed with china in september 1972 included a clause of opposition to the seeking of hegemonism. "this is a great contribution", he pointed out: "the joint statement was unanimously approved by the house of representatives and the house of councillors. today, it is inconceivable not only to the chinese people but also to the japanese people if the anti-hegemony clause as seen in article 7 of the joint statement is not included in the text of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

he said: "the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included clearly is not only in accord with the basic interests of the people of japan and china, but also beneficial to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the whole world."

sasaki said: "the struggle against hegemonism has become a worldwide historical current which the soviet union is not able to stop."

he called on the japanese people to unite more closely in an effort for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. at the end of his report he received prolonged applause from the audience.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

the visiting kenyan men's basketball team received a rousing welcome from 18,000 spectators at a friendly match with the peking team in the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan and chung shih-tung, leading members of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association; and tony olubulyera and simon kamou, leader and deputy leader of the guest team.

enthusiastic expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and kenya were tangible in the stadium this evening. keen competition developed right from the start, with the visitors playing a man-to-man game all over the court and mounting powerful attacks immediately when they were in possession of the ball. the host quintet took advantage of their fastbreaks and cut in for layups time and again to lead 56-30 at half time.

the visitors stepped up their offensives in the second half. they actively fought to control backboard rebounds and sprang many rapid attacks to shoot at close range, thus steadily reducing their arrears. the stadium shook with repeated warm ovations from the packed stands in appreciation of the excellent performance of both teams. the match ended with a score of 102-92 in favour of the home side.

arriving in peking on june 30, the kenyan basketballers were guests at a reception given by the chinese basketball association that evening and later toured changsha and nanning. they are scheduled to leave for home by air shortly.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Banquet Honors Korean Film Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

leading member of the chinese ministry of culture chang wei-min gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the korean film delegation led by ho baek san, president of the korean feature film studio.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of

the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, attended.

present were liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture, leading members of departments concerned and personalities in film circles.

the delegation arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of culture.

Chinese Cycling Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 9, 1975)

the chinese men's and women's cycling team led by wang li-yuan left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they came here on june 24 at the invitation of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee. chinese and korean cyclers held friendship races which increased their amity and raised their technique.

kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee watched the competition.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jul. 8, 1975)

didier ratsiraka, president of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic, yesterday afternoon received chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in madagascar, at the presidency and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jul. 7, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh left here yesterday at the completion of his term of office.

moussa traore, head of state and president of the mali government, received and had a friendly talk with the ambassador on june 27.

on july 3, ambassador meng yueh was the guest of honour at a reception given by malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation charles samba sissoko.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception on june 30 which was attended by malian government ministers and other high-ranking officials.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Photo Exhibition Held in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 7, 1975)

a photo exhibition "women of china" opened here on july 3. it was sponsored by the mexican society of friends of people's china and the cuauhtemoc social service unit of the mexican social security institute.

the exhibition showed achievements of the chinese women, their equality with men and their contribution in agriculture.

virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china, presided at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. about 100 mexican friends and tang hai-kuang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here also attended.

a number of chinese films were shown during the exhibition, including "warm welcome to the distinguished mexican guests", "fishermen on the south china sea", "tachai -- red banner on the agricultural front" and "the white-haired girl".

Chinese Delegation to World Women's Conference Leaves Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 8, 1975)

the chinese delegation headed by li su-wen and with wang shu-chen as its deputy leader left here for home this morning after attending the world conference of the international women's year.

seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were protocol officials of the mexican foreign ministry and virgenia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china. chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

before leaving mexico, wang shu-chen and some members of the delegation visited the mexico-china friendship association and the society of friends of people's china separately. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Government Delegation Returns from Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1975)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by yeh fei, minister of communications, returned here by air this morning after attending the celebrations of the independence of mozambique and paying a friendly visit.

the delegation was met at the airport by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and yu mei and ma yao-chi, vice-ministers of communications, and others.

CHINA AND PERU

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets Peruvian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met with martha hildebrandt, director-general of the peruvian national institute of culture, and gave a dinner in his honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero and his wife were present at the dinner.

director-general martha hildebrandt arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Military Delegation Visits Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 9, 1975)

the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by col. idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal, wound up its visit to liaoning province in northeast china and left luta for peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho chang-wen.

the senegalese military delegation arrived in shenyang on the afternoon of july 5 and was warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the leading organ of the p.l.a. shenyang units that evening. present at the banquet were leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang city revolutionary committee, including lo kun-shan and chiu yu-wen. deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units lo kun-shan and delegation leader col. idrissa fall made warm speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the chinese and senegalese peoples and armies.

during their stay in shenyang, the distinguished senegalese guests visited a factory, a p.l.a. farm, a workshop run by armymen's family members, and a people's commune and saw an exhibition given by militia of the city.

the delegation left shenyang for the port city of luta on july 7. in luta the guests visited a factory, a primary school and anti-air raid installations and were accorded a warm welcome by p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the people.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Fragments of Chinese Pottery Unearthed in Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jul. 9, 1975)

fragments of ancient chinese pottery and porcelain were unearthed recently by sri lanka archaeologists at mantai in the northwestern part of the country. some of them bore designs in deep green and brown, and others were glazed in jade green with relief designs of spots and lines.

according to archaeological commissioner dr. raja de silva, the unearthed chinese pottery was made between the 12th and 16th centuries. this shows that trade between sri lanka and china started at that time or at an even much earlier date.

CHINA AND US

American Professors Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1975)

pao-hsien fang, professor at the boston college, the united states, and his wife josephine maria fang, professor at the simmons college, the united states, left here for home today after visiting their relatives and paying a visit to china.

after their arrival in china on june 8, the american couple toured peking, changchun, harbin, taching, changsha, shaoshan and kunming where they visited factories, a rural people's commune, schools, hospitals and scientific research institutions, viewed historical sites and places of interest and had academic interchanges with chinese scientists. chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, met and feted them in peking and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Senegal Protects Maritime Resources, Develops Fishery

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 9, 1975)

the senegalese government and people have carried out resolute struggles to protect their maritime resources against pillages from imperialism, especially the superpowers, and have gained heartening results in developing fishery in the past few years.

senegal is situated on the atlantic coast. a cold current with nutritive salt flows through its territorial waters which constitutes a fine ground for various species of fish, tuna and sardine in particular, to breed and live. the coastline of senegal stretches 700 nautical miles long. fishery occupies an important place in the national economy of the country.

senegalese rich maritime resources have for long made imperialism, especially the greedy superpowers, mouth water and have fallen a prey to them. but the senegalese government and people have waged intensified struggle against it. in 1971, senegal detained a soviet trawler which had illegally intruded into senegalese territorial waters. in april, 1972, the senegalese government adopted a decree delimiting a restricted fishing zone of 110 nautical miles beyond the country's territorial waters. over this zone, says the decree, senegal exercises exclusive rights of jurisdiction concerning the exploitation of fishery resources, and forbids foreign trawlers from entering the zone. in november, 1974, senegalese prime minister abdou diouf called on the council of ministers to "further reinforce its control over the fishing zones and its surveillance over our waters with a view to further protecting our resources", he declared at the national assembly: "at present, our national navy is taking vigorous actions against the pillages of our coastal resources by foreign fishing boats." president leopold sedar senghor pointed out recently that it is the "principal task" of the senegalese navy to defend the country's fishery resources against foreign pillages. we will reinforce this navy in the years to come, he added.

while protecting its maritime resources, senegal has made efforts to increase its catches year after year. official statistics shows that the total catch reached over 210,000 tons in 1971, over 240,000 tons in 1972, 300,000 tons in 1973, and over 340,000 tons in 1974, which was more than four times the figure in 1969.

meanwhile senegal has built up its fishing fleets now totalling over 6,400 vessels with over 32,000

fishermen. it has taken steps to renew its fishing equipment. in 1974, it had over 4,100 motorized junks, or over 1,600 more than that of 1971. in industrialized fishing, senegal had a fishing fleet of 57 such crafts last year as compared with only 22 fishing crafts in 1969. the country is also increasing its auxiliary facilities for fishery, such as expanding the capacity of cold storage. national technicians are being trained.

the fish processing industry is also developing. there are now 20 fish processing factories, 3 tunny and sardine canneries and 17 fish and shrimp processing factories in senegal. the tuna supplied to the 3 fish canneries in 1974 was over 64 per cent more than in 1973. the export of canned tuna in 1972 was over six times that of 1963.

senegal's struggle for protecting its maritime resources and developing fishery production is linked with the struggles of other third world countries. as early as in august 1970, speaking at the 21-nation conference on the law of the sea of latin america, the senegalese observer already condemned the two overlords, the soviet union and the united states, for their scheme to divide and dominate the sea, and expressed support for the struggle of the latin american countries in defending their 200-nautical-mile maritime rights. he exposed the ruthless plunder of maritime resources by soviet fleets in south america and the atlantic. speaking at the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee in march 1973, the senegalese representative brought to light the fact that certain powers had gained benefit to the detriment of the rights of the developing countries through preferential fishing rights. he rejected the soviet proposal aimed at dispossessing the poorer states of their rights in their exclusive economic zones. at the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea in caracas last year, head of the senegalese delegation amadou cisse again condemned the big maritime powers for their ruthless exploitation of the developing countries, pointing out that the so-called freedom of the seas vaunted by the big powers "permits the maritime powers to utilize the seas exclusively to a great extent, namely, to monopolize fishery and navigation". at that conference, the senegalese delegation supported the draft proposal on the establishment of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone including the fishing area. in the vigorous united struggle of the third world against hegemonism, senegal will certainly achieve new successes in safeguarding its national economic rights and interests.

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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

Grasp Well Class Education for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- Notes made in the study of revolutionary model plays

by

Li Chien (李剑) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1975)

In the course of telling the wounded soldier Young Wang and the woman nurse Little Ling her heart-rending family history, Aunt Sha in the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Shachiapang" sings, "It's a long story..." With unrivaled indignation, she exposes the crimes of the landlord Tiao Lao-ts'ai in ruthlessly suppressing the working people. With profound class feelings, she eulogizes the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China in leading the Chinese people to make revolution and enabling Shachiapang to "see the daylight." What tremendous education and encouragement has Aunt Sha's contrast of past sufferings with today's happiness given Young Wang and Little Ling!

In many revolutionary model plays, the script has, in accordance with the development of the plot and starting from the molding of the principal heroic figure, painstakingly arranged the recollection and comparison of things which appear to be "a long story" but possess their individual characteristics. Fang Hai-chen and Ma Hung-liang enlighten Han Hsiao-ch'iang at the class education exhibition, Granny Li "bitterly talks about the revolutionary family history" so that T'ieh-mei can shoulder the revolutionary burden, Mother Water-Seeker accuses the old society and eulogizes the new society under the Tiger-Head Cliff.... The artistic depiction of such recollections and comparisons in the revolutionary model plays comes from life and stands above life and produces a strong influence in actual life.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle." In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, it is highly important to conduct study in conjunction with the historical experience of the struggle waged by the revolutionary people under the leadership of the Party against the landlord and bourgeois classes, and in particular the historical experience of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Revolutionary model plays are good teaching materials that figuratively reflect these struggles. Taking the heroic figures in the revolutionary model plays as an example are of benefit to conducting class education on recollecting and contrasting things for the younger generation, raising their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and clarifying the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

"The transition from capitalism to communism represents an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch was terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration." Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important aspect in the activities of restoration carried out by the class enemies is their wild contention with us for the younger generation. They use the "traces" and "corrupt practice" left behind by the old society to corrupt the thinking of the young people in a vain attempt to confuse the young people with such things as commodities, exchange by means of money and philistine applause in the gay and material world and ultimately turn them into their captives. The facts of class struggle show that there are still some people clanedestinely setting up roadblocks on the road along which the educated youth integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and that in the garden where the broad masses of young people grow healthily to maturity in the sunlight and dew of Mao Tsetung thought, there are still some people stealthily grafting poisonous cuttings. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the younger generation runs through the entire historical period of socialism.

"The future belongs to the youth." In order to train millions upon millions of reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and carry through to the end the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism, we must take the heroic figures in the revolutionary model plays as examples and seriously grasp well the work of conducting class education for the young people.

Class education in the revolutionary model plays has paid attention to making a clearcut contrast between the new and old society. Mother Water-Seeker in the "Ode to Dragon River" has lived in hope till her eyes are blind in the old society but her hope has not brought her a single drop of spring water, but her own son is ruthlessly persecuted and tragically killed with "his blood staining red the cliff." In the new society, the water from Dragon River has flowed to the Rear Mountain in accordance with the people's will in a year of severe drought not encountered in a hundred years, thus making the 90,000 mow of fertile land verdant and full of vitality. Mother Water-Seeker's heart-rending accusation of the old society and warm praise

of new society have taught us a vivid lesson in the two different worlds of the new and old societies.

Conducting education by setting in contrast the new and old societies is an extremely important lesson to the broad masses of young people. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Because of their lack of political and social experience, quite a number of young people are unable to see the contrast between the old China and the new." They live in the new society and grow up under the red flag. They have never worn "tattered clothes and torn padded coats," have never been "whipped," have never worn "chains" and have never seen "people baring their fangs and claws like the tigers and wolves or "people who toil all day long like beasts of burden." Because they lack such experience in life, "it is not easy for them to thoroughly comprehend the hardships our people went through in the struggle to free themselves from the oppression of the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries, or the long period of arduous work needed before a happy socialist society can be established." Based on characteristics of this kind, the young people must be taught "to contrast life before and after liberation" so that they can "take a careful look" at the evidence of the crimes of the old society under the resplendent sunlight of socialism--whips, chains, tattered clothes and torn coats and understand the truth that the red work permit cannot be simply regarded as "issued" but is something traded with the heads and blood of millions upon millions of revolutionary martyrs, and that socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat do not come easily. Through education by contrast, it is possible to increase and strengthen their implacable hatred for the old society and the landlord and bourgeois classes and their strong and ardent love for the new society, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, thus further raising their sense of responsibility of fighting for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of depicting recollections and contrasts, the revolutionary model play has paid attention to integrating the historical struggle with the actual struggle. The young worker Han Hsiao-ch'iang in "On the Docks" has naively thought that under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there are no more class distinctions between people and there is no more class struggle. Doesn't such a person as Ch'ien Shou-wei who has been "a veteran statesman under three reigns" also participate in labor and socialist construction today? In light of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's muddled ideas, Fang Hai-chen and Ma Hung-liang tell Little Han the history of misery and hardships of the workers in the old society and the history of the heroic struggle under the leadership of the Party. Meanwhile, starting from analyzing several things which Little Han think to be the "same," Fang Hai-chen has torn off the masks of Ch'ien Shou-wei one by one and used the vivid facts of class struggle to tell Han Hsiao-ch'iang: People like Ch'ien Shou-wei are not the same as us workers. He pays lip service to the support of socialism but at heart he never forgets to restore capitalism. There was class struggle in the past and it still exists today. Fang Hai-chen's patient guidance has sounded the alarm for Han Hsiao-ch'iang and enabled him to see that class struggle is still whipping up a new tide on the docks and the reactionary class represented by Ch'ien Shou-wei is still waging a death-bed struggle. He regrets that he has forgotten class struggle and is determined to thrust out his chest, brave the storm and resolutely fight at the port of Shanghai.

In educating the youth by integrating the historical struggle with the actual struggle, Fang Hai-chen has given us tremendous enlightenment. Our younger generation have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. However, some young people still have "muddled" ideas like Han Hsiao-ch'iang's to varying degrees. As they see it, now that the landlords have lost their land, the rich peasants are no longer rich and the capitalists no longer have capital, how could there still be class struggle? Their weak concept of class struggle has provided those political "agitators" with loopholes for conducting conspiratorial activities behind the scenes. Therefore, in the course of making recollections and contrasts, we must, like Fang Hai-chen, integrate historical struggle with actual struggle and enable the young people to master the great truth expounded by Lenin, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form." In this way, we can help them deepen their comprehension of the Party's basic line, never forget class struggle on the journey, keep a sober head in victory, never forget class sufferings, firmly bear in mind the vengeful feelings nurtured by blood and tears, carry on the revolutionary cause started by the older generation with blood and life, and wage a persistent struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The recollections and contrasts made in the revolutionary model plays have also paid attention to conducting education on the revolutionary tradition of the proletariat. Liu Yü-ho and Granny Li in "The Red Lantern" tell T'ieh-mei, "The red lantern is our family treasure" and must be properly kept by our side. This "treasure" is the far-reaching ideal of the proletarians in fighting all their life for liberation and the death-defying spirit of fighting heroically for realizing this ideal. It is the practice of maintaining close contacts with the masses by living or dying together and sharing weal and woe with the broad masses of the people. It is the revolutionary tradition of the proletariat in braving arduous struggle which regards "honor and wealth as dung and earth." Taught by Li Yü-ho and Granny Li by words and deeds, Li T'ieh-mei has taken over the family treasures which cannot be "completely carried by a thousand carts or ten thousand boats" and is determined "never to leave the battlefield until all the wolves are killed!"

It is extremely important to conduct such education on revolutionary tradition under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the historical period of socialist society, the class enemy has become even more covert and crafty because of the victory of the proletariat and the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They often turn the overt attacks into covert attacks and the steel bullets into sugar-coated bullets, and corrupt and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks with the idea of bourgeois right and the bourgeois style of life. Under this condition, if we give the young people the glorious revolutionary tradition of our Party formed over several decades, we can help them draw a clear line of demarcation between the revolutionary natural colors of the proletariat and the decadent practice of the bourgeoisie and consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

"To strike iron, one must be strong first!" In order to properly educate the younger generation, the older revolutionaries must themselves

first diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, clarify the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of combining theory with practice, recognize the historic mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, recognize the great significance in ombating and guarding against revisionism, thoroughly criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, and fight all their life for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the course of paying attention to remolding the objective world, they must transform their own subjective world, impose strict demands upon themselves politically, ideologically and in their livelihood and forever preserve the revolutionary natural colors of the proletariat.

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WORKERS' UNIVERSITIES

Turn the Workers' University into the Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the CCP Committee of the Talien No. 2 Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 4, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," our plant had started a workers' university in August 1969. Over the past few years, the workers' university has adopted various forms to run the school, on the basis of combining study diverted from production with spare-time study. The form is flexible, varied and practical, and is good for popularization and raising standards. We operate whatever is needed by the socialist revolution and construction, learn whatever we have to take up and make up for whatever we lack. We have successively run three ordinary classes specialized in machine building, foundry and metallographic heat treatment, as well as theory study classes, short training courses in support of agriculture and classes for training young workers, and have trained 483 worker-peasant students for this factory as well as over 40 factories and mines and 129 rural people's communes in Talien municipality. These students fight vigorously on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and have become the backbone force for implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and deepening the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

The Operation of Universities By Factories Is Essential for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Our plant is a medium to small enterprise with more than 1,300 staff members and workers at present and is mainly engaged in the production of ordinary machine tools. We had to go through a process to find out whether there was any need to run a workers' university in such an enterprise. When we first planned for the running of the July 21 Workers' University, some comrades deemed that the workers had a low educational standard and could not go to university. The production tasks were heavy and workers could not be released for the university. With the struggle-criticism-transformation in full swing, they had no energy for running the university. Should and could the factory run a university after all? With this question in mind our Party committee members made their way deep into the midst of the masses to carry out investigation and find out the situation. Some old workers said, "Our socialist factory cannot merely produce machine tools. What is more important is to train people. If the designers are confined to designs and the workers are confined to work as in the past, which generation could realize communism?" The words of the masses of workers greatly educated us. Following this, the leading body held study classes. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's expositions concerning the revolution in education, reviewed

the history of the development of the enterprise and raised our understanding of the importance and necessity in the running of schools by factories.

Our plant was formed by the amalgamation of 18 private enterprises. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the technical power had all along been in the hands of a handful of technical "authorities" of the capitalists and bourgeoisie. Drawing on the technical power in their hands, they vigorously pushed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the running of enterprise, interfered with and sabotaged the development of the mass movement for implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and exercised "control, strangulation and suppression" over the broad masses of workers. In the eight years before the great cultural revolution, the products of the factory had all along been sent out of the factory with the label of "the equal of foreign products," and the enterprise was for a long time in a backward state. Through reviewing history, we came to realize that after the bourgeoisie had lost their means of production, they would still rely on the knowledge in their possession to launch attacks against the proletariat. Therefore, only through the acquairement of knowledge and the grasping of technical power by the workers could they more firmly adhere to the socialist orientation of the enterprises, implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in factories and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. Therefore, the implementation of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" was not only the business of the educational department but also an important task of our socialist enterprises. After understanding was raised, the workers' university was set up.

Over the past six years, we have constantly raised our understanding of the significance in the running of schools by factories. The workers' universities have grown and progressed and trained a number of political and technical backbone forces that are both red and expert and can take up both mental and manual work. The students of these workers' universities are closely linked up with the master craftsmen. They unreservedly surrender all the knowledge they have mastered. Only an incident is cited here for illustration. An old worker-master craftsman called Li who was a child laborer by origin used a small "old and toothless" milling machine all the year long and for every piece of new work, he had to move the cutter manually forward and backward several times. The workers had long ago wanted to transform it but the old technicians stood in their way saying, "It will be thrown away after a few more years of use. Why take the trouble to transform it?" Upon his return to the workshop after graduation from the July 21 Workers' University, the old worker Ts'ung Hsüan-heng immediately went to discuss things with master craftsman Li, "We must reform it this time." Looking at master-craftsman Ts'ung, master-craftsman Li was so excited that he could not say anything for a while. Under the joint efforts of master-craftsman Ts'ung and the broad masses of worker-comrades in the workshop, it took only a few days to equip this milling machine with an automatic cutter, thus liberating master-craftsman Li from heavy physical labor. With tears in his eyes, master-craftsman Li told whoever he met, "The students of the workers' university are closer to us."

At present, after our plant has discarded the old products and put out new products, its output has increased three times. This fully shows that the running of universities by factories helps develop production and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Workers' Universities Must Train Workers With Socialist Consciousness and Culture

What should be given priority in a workers' university? At first, our leading body had not made this completely clear. Some comrades said, "Ours is an engineering university and not a political one and we should place emphasis on technical education."

With this question in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and the Party's educational policies, and reviewed the bitter lesson of the Soviet Union with "satellites sent to the sky and the red flag fallen to the ground." We reviewed the lessons learned from experience before the great proletarian cultural revolution when some old university students who "were indigenous in the first year, became modern in the second year, and disowned their parents in the third year" under the revisionist line in education. We have come to realize that in order to run the workers' university as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must first run it as a political university. We should train the students into a new type of workers who are both red and expert, can accept a higher or lower post and can take up both mental and manual work; revolutionary fighters who firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, adhere to the socialist orientation and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat; leaders who stand on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and implement the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and "learn from Tachai in industry"; and pioneers who have a more competent ability in analyzing and solving problems in production and technological reforms. In short, we must train "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture."

In order to attain this training goal, we have "upheld four things" in the practice of running schools as follows:

Persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and put the transformation of the students' thinking above all else. From the day the worker-students come to school, we pay attention to constantly analyzing the ideological condition of the students and direct our ideological and political work against them. A small number of worker-students look upon going to university as a "ladder" for climbing upward, and some worker-students also think that as their roots are red and sprouts straight, they would not change in two or three years, thus slackening the remolding of their world outlook. We hold that these ideas of the worker-students have reflected that the "traces" of the bourgeois educational system are still left in the minds of a section of people. The trash such as "private ownership of knowledge" and "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" is still corrupting the thinking of the worker-students. Should we slacken political and ideological education, the worker-students might gradually degenerate into the spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, in work to transform the students' thinking, we at all times seriously grasp the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

and closely link up political and ideological education in the factory-run university with the political activities of the entire university.

The worker-student Na Chung-ling was an old worker at the foundry shop at the Talien Acid-Resistance Pump Plant before coming to university. In his course of study, he assiduously studied for the revolution and had not only overcome difficulties caused by his poor cultural foundation but also brought into full play the leading role of an old worker in the revolution in education. He expressed his resolution in three things in the summing-up meeting of the graduates: First, as he formerly shouldered leadership work in the workshop, after his return to the factory, he surely will support the present leading cadres in the workshop to do a good job. Second, after his return to the factory, he will turn his acquired knowledge into the knowledge of all people. Third, he will work as an ordinary laborer. After his return to the factory upon graduation, he suggested moving the technical unit for heat processing to the workshop and the leadership accepted this proposal. After the technical unit was moved to the workshop, the perfunctory phenomenon with technicians floating on top in the past disappeared. Under the influence of Na Chung-ling, the technicians consciously participated in labor and fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers throughout the year. On seeing these profound changes, the workers said happily, "We welcome this kind of technicians!"

Persist in combating and guarding against revisionism and organize the students to participate in multiform productive labor. Right from the beginning, we looked upon participation in labor as a compulsory subject. Most students had a relatively strong consciousness in participation in labor, but a small number of them also thought that going to university was for learning technical theories. As the opportunity was not easy to come by and the time available was limited, they could make up for their labor on their return. We hold that we must insist on making the students constantly participate in productive labor, "take up study and production side by side," and combine theory with practice before they can maintain close ties with the masses of workers and peasants.

We have adopted diverse forms in organizing the students to participate in labor: The students of the ordinary classes are required to concentrate on labor for two months every year, and in teaching, production and scientific research activities, the students have to accomplish the tasks of designing products as well as participate in productive labor for the manufacture of products. Based on the pressing need of production in the factory, they constantly participate in labor in battles for attacking the strong points. During their holidays, they return to their original shifts and teams to report on their thoughts and participate in labor. In the course of their original shifts and teams to report on their thoughts and participate in labor. In the course of learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside, they participate in the maintenance and repair of farm implements and agricultural productive labor. They also participate in voluntary labor inside and outside the factory.

After going to school for a time, a student rarely participated in labor. Later, when he took up labor on one occasion, he felt weak after working for several hours. His shoulders ached and he was so exhausted that his forehead

was covered with perspiration. On seeing him in such a state, the old workers said seriously and thoughtfully, "After going to university, you should not let your hands grow delicate, your face grow pale and your thinking rust. Labor is the duty of us workers!" Through the assistance of the leading cadres and the old master-craftsmen, he came to realize that if he departed from labor, he would run the danger of turning revisionist. From then on, he set the pace in taking up all kinds of labor organized by the school and especially selected the heavy and filthy work. He said with deep understanding, "Only through persisting in participating in labor can I temper red ideas and forever link hearts with the master-craftsmen."

Uphold the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and take the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry" as the basic course, The "Constitution of Anshan Steel" is a fundamental charter for running well the socialist enterprise and Tach'ing is a red flag for implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in the running of enterprises. A factory-run university must take the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry" as the basic course in order to energetically serve the socialist economic base. When the school was first set up, there was neither classroom nor teaching equipment and there were many difficulties. We mobilized the teachers and students to insist on putting proletarian politics in command, learning the revolutionary spirit of the working class in Tach'ing "who go forward when conditions are available and also go forward when conditions are not available and they have to create the conditions" and taking the road of the "Anti-Japanese Political and Military College" in running school. The teachers and students got going themselves to overcome the difficulties, thus solving the problems of classrooms, teaching equipment, etc.

Through organizing the students to participate in arduous labor to learn from Tach'ing in starting an undertaking, we have not only gradually changed the conditions for study, but more importantly, have nurtured the students' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

At the end of 1970, the shortage of coke supply for smelting iron in our plant was about to affect the fulfillment of production plans in the whole plant. Under this condition, the Party committee decided to trial manufacture oil furnaces and replace coke with mazut, and had assigned the task of designing oil furnaces to the students of an ordinary class under the foundry specialty of the workers' university. At that time, the students of that term had come to school for just four months. They lacked design data and had indeed many difficulties. The Party branch of the workers' university therefore mobilized the students to thoroughly learn from Tach'ing and the "Constitution of Anshan Steel," criticize the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace," and learn warfare through warfare. Together with the workers in the whole plant, they spent only about twenty days to build an oil furnace. The students said with profound feelings, "Through participating in the battle for building the oil furnace, we have deepened our understanding of the 'Constitution of Anshan Steel' and studied the revolutionary spirit of the Tach'ing workers. Indeed, in refining iron, we must first steel the people."

Insist on linking up theory with practice and implementing the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. In order to guarantee the close integration of teaching with production, we incorporate the teaching tasks of the workers' university into the agenda of the Party committee. The teaching plant of the workers' university is subordinated to the tasks of revolution and production in the factory. Under the prerequisite of considering the teaching requirements, in the course of drawing up production plans, the factory has made unified planning and flexible arrangements for production and teaching. For example, as the students of the first term at the machine-building specialty study, in order to take care of the teaching requirements, the factory has provided the workers' university with five kinds of products for the selection of topics. Giving prior consideration to the urgent need in production and attending to the teaching requirements, the workers' university has selected a multiple-index milling machine as the topic for teaching. Study and production are carried out side by side, thus putting out products as well as giving impetus to teaching.

Over the past few years, starting from the need of production in the factory and in the course of accomplishing the task of designing and manufacturing products in conjunction with teaching, the workers' university of our plant has trained students competent in analyzing and solving problems. In the course of study, the students have made contributions toward socialist construction.

* * *

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

It Is Imperative To Restore the Standing of the Slaves in the History of Philosophy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 19, 1975)

Comrade Editor:

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, in the process of learning and studying the history of European philosophy, we have discovered an important problem, because some works of the past about the history of European philosophy mainly talk about the history of thinking of the philosophers of the exploiting classes, and the slaves have no standing at all. Some people even use the view that the slaves are only "tools that could talk" as a base to assert that the slaves could not have their own philosophical thought.

We think that this condition cannot be tolerated and must be changed.

Some people say, "In the slave society, as the slaves were deprived of everything and their intelligence was severely trampled underfoot, how could they take up philosophical research and produce the slave philosophy?" We say that by merely viewing the slaves as a suffering class, one has still not gone beyond the circle of historical idealism. Wherever there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. The class struggle waged by the slaves against the slave-owners was the genuine motivating force that gave impetus to the development of slave society. Philosophy is the product as well as the tool of class struggle. Therefore, as long as there was the class struggle waged by the slaves against the slave-owners, there was bound to be the philosophical thought of the slaves who offered resistance to the slave-owners. For example, in the Pochiama (帕加马) Uprising in 133 B.C., the insurgents took the founding of the "Sun State" as their own "ideal society." In the "Sun State," everyone was equal and there was no private property. Everyone cheerfully worked for public interests and enjoyed the rights of living on an equal basis. This very clearly reflected the hopes of the slaves and working people for the future society. It shone with the ideal state where "people till land for food and weave cloth for clothing without any intention of harming one another" put forth by Chih of Liuhsia, the leader of the slaves' uprising in Chinese history and formed a clearcut contrast with the "Tuopia" based on the dictatorship of slave-owning aristocracy advocated by Plato and the view of "returning to Eastern Chou" by turning back the wheel of history advocated by Confucius. Didn't this precisely show that there were basically antagonistic socio-political views and philosophical views between the slaves and slave-owners? History shows that in the revolutionary period of slave uprisings, like all revolutions the oppressed and exploited people, the wisdom of the slaves would be "focally manifested on an especially high plane" (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 249) and they were "capable of performing incomprehensible miracles when viewed with the philistine, narrow yardstick of gradual progress." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 601)

In the long old society, history was without exception written by the historians of the exploiting classes and there were indeed scanty historical data bearing on slave philosophy. However, this could not shake in the least our resolution in reversing the verdict on slave philosophy. We must devote even greater effort toward unearthing and collecting the relevant materials, assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the question of slave philosophy.

Engels pointed out in the article entitled "On the History of Early Christianity" that the earliest Christianity "was the movement of the oppressed people. In the very beginning, it was the religion of the slaves and the slaves already released, the poor people those without power, and the people conquered or dispersed by the Romans." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXII, p. 525) For the purpose of studying early Christianity which reflected the thinking of the slaves and commoners, Engels had successively written three articles and analyzed "John's Revolution." Engels pointed out, "What is propagated here is revenge." "It has neither the dogma nor the moral principles of the Christian faith of a later period, but has the sensation of a struggle being waged against the whole world and of sure victory in this struggle. It has the joy of struggle and confidence of victory." (Ibid., p. 544; pp. 536-537)

Precisely because early Christianity reflected the hatred which the slaves and commoners held for the ancient Roman rulers, it was therefore sanguinarily suppressed for a time by the Roman Empire. To be sure, due to the historical conditions of that time, Christianity pinned the hope of reforming the society on "the world on the other shore" and the hope of getting out of the "sea of suffering" on the "Savior." This was inevitably made use of by the exploiting classes of later ages. In accordance with their interests as the explointing classes, the reactionary ruling classes transformed the "poor men's Jehovah" into the "rich men's Jehovah" and "the earliest militant church faith" into "opiate" for benumbing the working people. However, this could not wipe out the slave philosophy reflected in certain dogmas of early Christianity. With it wiped out, the source of the philosophical thought of the working people in the Middle Ages would also be cut off. As Engels said, all the mass movements of the Middle Ages "were bound to don the mantle of religion and adopt the form of struggling for reviving Christianity in the early period which was degenerating more with each passing day." (Ibid., p. 526) It is not possible tp explain why the working people of the Middle Ages wanted to revive early Christianity or understand the historical role of the heresies of the Middle Ages in politics and philosophy without revealing the philosophical thought of the slaves as reflected in early Christianity.

In the article entitled "Carrying the Revolution Through to the End," Chairman Mao has cited the story of "The Peasant and the Snake" in the Aesop's Fables of ancient Greece to admonish the whole Party to forever bear in mind this ancient "workers' will" and "not to show pity for wicked people like snakes." Aesop, the earliest writer of Aesop's Fables was himself a slave. Aesop's Fables has not only revealed the hypocrisy and cruelty of the slave-owners but also sparkled with the ideological radiance of plain materialism and spontaneous dialectics in the concept of Nature and the theory of

knowledge. The thinkers of the exploiting classes say that this book writes about the "morality of the slaves" and this has demonstrated by negative example that this book provides important materials for use to study the philosophy of the ancient Greek slaves. Some people say: This is a "fable" and cannot be counted as philosophy. We say that different classes have different criteria for what is counted as philosophy. The historians of the exploiting classes in the past did not negate Chuang Tzu as a philosopher because he wrote fables but on the contrary played him up as so marvellous. For the "Chapter on Bandit Chih" written by him, however, they have basically negated the existence of Chih of Liuhsia on the ground that it is an "incredible fable." Doesn't this give people food for deep thought?

Lenin pointed out in "History Bearing on the Question of Dictatorship," "All kinds of revolutionary history depicting the opposition of the oppressed and exploited classes to the oppressors form the principal materials and sources for us to understand the question of dictatorship." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXI, p. 305) After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in the course of gradually deepening the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat today, the correct attitude adopted toward all kinds of revolutionary history depicting the opposition of the oppressed and exploited classes, including the slaves, to the oppressors, and the correct appraisal of the status of the oppressed and exploited classes, including the slaves, in the history of philosophy bear on the question of whether or not we of the working class can occupy the sphere of the history of philosophy with Marxism. It will help us further deepen our understanding of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. At present, it is the time for the ranks of theorists of our working class to bring up and start solving this question together with the professional workers.

With salutations!

The class in history of philosophy
of the workers' university at the
Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant

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RELICS

Pottery Warrior and Horse Figurines Unearthed Near Tomb of First Emperor of Chin Dynasty

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 10, 1975)

several hundred life-size pottery figurines of warriors and horses dating some 2,100 years back were excavated from a huge pit east of the tomb of chin shih huang, founding emperor of the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.), in lintung county in northwest china's shensi province. the figurines provide valuable data for the study of warriors and weapons in the days of chin shih huang and the sculptural art of his dynasty.

the pit was discovered by local commune peasants last year while sinking wells to combat drought. a joint survey by archaeological workers and peasants showed it to be 210 metres from east to west and 60 metres from north to south and 4.6 to 6.5 metres in depth. the total area covers 12,600 square metres, of which some 1,000 square metres have been excavated from the eastern end since july last year.

five inclined passageways found on the east side lead to three formations of 216 warrior figurines arranged in 72 rows. facing the east, they stand on a ground extending 60 metres from north to south against a magnificent background of 40 neat columns of warriors, of which only a small portion (314 warriors and 24 horses) has been unearthed so far over the present excavated area which extends 16 metres from east to west.

to get a clearer picture of the whole pit, trial excavation was carried out in the centre at 100 metres from the east end. the warrior and horse figurines discovered there seem to be part of the 40 columns already uncovered. it is estimated that the pit contains a total of about 6,000 warrior figurines, including those revealed, deployed in a phalanx. the present discoveries show a well-organized, symmetrical array of warriors, chariots and horses with regular spaces in between. the helmeted and armoured warrior figurines are 1.82 metres tall, and carry real bows and arrows or hold such sharp weapons as swords, spears or crossbows. the war chariots are each drawn by four powerful, life-size horses. this battle array of brave warriors and mettlesome horses recreates the sublime scene of chin shih huang fighting across the country to wipe out the remnant forces of slave-owners and unify china as a whole.

the floor of the underground structure is paved with cord impression bricks. all the beams have been burnt down. on-the-spot investigations and documentary

evidence put the date of these figurines roughly in the lifetime of chin shih huang. the underground structure containing his burial objects was possibly burnt by hsiang yu (232-202 b.c., known as conqueror of chu -- translator) when he rifled the tomb of chin shih huang.

the sculptural art embodied in these warrior and horse figurines shows the great wisdom and superb skill of the working people of the chin dynasty. done in refined craftsmanship in a simple and brisk style, these figurines attain a high artistic level. the life-size warriors and horses are accurately presented, well-proportioned and finely carved in details. varying in their looks and hair styles, all the warriors assume a vigorous stance. the horses are holding their heads high and neighing, their ears perked slightly forward, and two tufts of mane on the forehead curving upward. both men and horses impart a strong sense of being vividly fleshed out. in size, number and quality, these works of art are rare among the archaeological finds in any part of the world.

the nearly 10,000 relics unearthed include valuable real objects which show the level attained by social productive forces in the chin dynasty. among these, the double-edged bronze swords, arrowheads and crossbows are still well preserved. a spectro-analysis shows that they consist mainly of copper-tin alloy and contain 13 other elements, namely, nickel, magnesium, aluminium, zinc, iron, silicon, manganese, thallium, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, chromium and niobium. the swords in particular, remain stainless and shiny. apart from the bronzes there are also many iron farm tools, gold, jade and bone objects, as well as linen, silk fabrics, leather, and wooden vehicles.

PLA MAN HONORED

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Confers Title of Honor on PLA Deputy Company Leader

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 10, 1975)

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order to confer the title of honour, "model in cherishing the people," on lozang tanzin, deputy leader of the fifth company of an engineering regiment under the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army.

communist lozang tanzin laid down his life heroically while rescuing a tibetan boy from a hole in an ice-bound river on december 30, 1974. a grand meeting for conferring the title was held in lhasa.

the order said that comrade lozang tanzin was born in a serf's family. educated by the party since he joined the revolution, he assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and steadily raised his consciousness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. seeking neither fame nor personal interest and fearing neither hardship nor death, he worked conscientiously and earnestly for the people in the lofty communist spirit of forgetting selfish considerations in the interests of the public and sacrificing oneself to save others. he ran the risk of life on eighteen occasions to save his comrades-in-arms and people's life and property. to commend comrade lozang tanzin's lofty ideals and outstanding exploits, the military commission decided to confer on him the honoured title of "model in cherishing the people."

the order called on all commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. to take comrade lozang tanzin as their example, earnestly study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, make a conscientious and effective study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, penetratingly criticize lin piao and confucius, raise their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement more consciously chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry forward the glorious tradition of the army, strengthen revolutionary unity, heighten vigilance, strengthen war preparedness and work energetically to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the more than 5,000 people attending the meeting included leading members of the p.l.a. chengtu units, the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, the tibet military area command and the lhasa city party committee, representatives of outstanding p.l.a. units stationed in tibet, representatives of commanders and fighters and local people. the rescued boy and his father also attended the meeting.

WOMEN CADRES

Women Cadres Make Fast Progress in Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 10, 1975)

women cadres are maturing politically under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and are playing an important role in socialist revolution and construction in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

women cadres from all 11 minority nationalities in the region, including the smallest ones like the mulaos, the chings and the maonans, are in the leadership at various levels. in the 13 counties under the nanning prefecture where the chuang people live in compact community, 18 chuang women hold principal posts at the county level, each in charge of a field of work like industry, agriculture or culture and education. sixty women from the region's ching people, numbering only 2,300, are leaders in communes and production brigades and teams.

pan mei-ying of yao nationality, who became a servant at a landlord's house at ten, is now deputy secretary of the hohsien county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. she was elected deputy to the ninth and tenth party congresses and an alternate member of the party central committee. recalling how she had matured politically, she said, "i achieved emancipation with my class. women of minority nationalities would not have won their happy life today but for the birth of the socialist system under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party."

before liberation working people of all nationalities here were cruelly exploited and oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. they were at the foot of the social scale.

fortyfive-year-old pan mei-ying knew well the bitterness in the old society and the happiness in the new. she said, "before liberation, we working people of the yao nationality were driven by feudal landlords into caves or shacks in mountain forests, where we led an insecure life as hunters or farmed by the slash-and-burn method. chairman mao freed us from the wilderness, brought us a settled life and enabled us to win political, economic and cultural emancipation."

she was 20 at the time of liberation in 1949. led by the party, she took an active part in the land reform and waged face-to-face struggles against the landlords. in 1956 she was elected deputy director

of an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative for her firm adherence to the road of agricultural collectivization. she was admitted into the communist party in 1957 and later elected party branch secretary of the huangshih brigade, putou commune. in 1962 when a revisionist tendency to return to individual farming advocated by liu shao-chi spread to the locality, a handful of class enemies tried to incite people to divide the land and "go it alone", and even threatened to murder pan mei-ying. she exposed their schemes fearlessly and united the masses in a firm struggle against them to defend the socialist collective economy. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she and the local peasants followed the example of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and redoubled their efforts to change farming conditions. since 1968 the brigade has afforested 800 hectares of land, dug 20 reservoirs and ponds and created 213 hectares of farmland. grain output rose by 30 per cent over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

bearing in mind the party's basic line, young women cadres keep their working people quality and battle vigorously at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

twentynine-year-old liang tsai-ling of the chuang nationality is now deputy secretary of the tunglan county party committee. she assists the party committee secretary in directing farm production and spends about eight months in a year at the grassroots for participation in collective productive labour and investigation and study. the cadres and commune speak of her as one who "has a great revolutionary enthusiasm and goes wherever the conditions are the hardest."

last winter the county party committee decided to build a 17-kilometre motor road to link a dozen out-of-the-way communes and brigades with the county town. this would involve the levelling of 21 hilltops and construction of 25 tunnels. the party committee put liang tsai-ling in charge of the project at her own request. she organized 7,000 young women of chuang, yao, han and other nationalities for the task and acted as both commander and worker. one third of the job had to be done on rocky slopes. she headed a shock force of militia women who chiselled blast holes on the cliffs while supporting themselves by ropes. once liang tsai-ling ventured into a danger zone to clear away unexploded charges for the safety of the other builders. thanks to such hard work, the project was completed before spring sowing. the road was named "march 8" by the party committee in praise of the dauntless women builders.

the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gave rise to an upsurge in marxist study throughout china. upwards of 1.5 million women in kwangsi have attended evening schools for political and general studies, and over 140,000 women have been trained as instructors in theoretical study. women's sparetime theoretical study groups total 4,800 in factories, villages and schools.

yang ping-chiao, daughter of a farmhand, is now on the party committee of the sanchiang tung autonomous county and on the standing committee of the women's federation in the county. speaking on her gains from theoretical study, she said, "revolutionary struggle has taught me that plain class feeling is not sufficient for one to make revolution. only an earnest study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao enables one to distinguish between marxism-leninism and revisionism, between socialism and capitalism and to unite the people of all nationalities for socialist revolution and construction."

she was elected chairman of the women's federation in the yungwei people's commune in 1968 at the age of 18. an erroneous tendency to allot the same amount of work points to every commune member arose under the influence of a revisionist line to the detriment of collective production. after a study of "critique of the gotha programme", yang ping-chiao realized that the only principle for socialist distribution is "to each according to his work" and lassalle's so-called "fair distribution" is utterly unacceptable. she and other commune cadres stopped the wrong practice and strictly carried out the party's economic policies. since then she has studied marxism assiduously and written some 40,000 words in notes. she regards the organization of theoretical study among women as her foremost task. when she was working in kaolu production brigade, she helped establish seven evening schools for women, and crossed mountains and rivers to guide peasant women in their study. she visited the homes of those who had difficulties with their reading to give them extra help. the brigade has been commended as an outstanding unit in marxist study, in which over 95 per cent of the women are taking part.

NURSERIES

Peking Expands Nurseries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

peking now has 4,500 kindergartens and nurseries which enroll close to 200,000 children and infants.

they are run by the state, government institutions, army units, factories, mines, streets or rural production teams. their services are varied: for some, the children can stay for the night while others provide day care only. in factories operating 24 hours a day, working mothers can put in their children whenever they go to work, whether it is eight o'clock in the morning or ten o'clock at night. many day-care centres receive toddlers, new-born babies and even sick and retarded children.

drawing subsidies from the government or the collective, the kindergartens and nurseries charge a small fee for their service. an urban day care centre charges three to six yuan (r.m.b.) (meals not included) per head a month while the monthly fee at a 24-hour nursery is between seven and ten yuan.

before liberation, there were only 15 kindergartens in peking admitting children of wealthy families exclusively. the high expenses literally deprived the children of the working people of the right to admittance.

with more and more women participating in production and work after liberation, kindergartens and nurseries mushroomed in the city. fresh development has been made especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. people understand that pre-school education concerns not only the welfare of the working parents but also the upbringing of revolutionary successors, the emancipation of women labour and the dominance by socialism in this field of work.

the city has set up a special group in charge of pre-school education, so has every district, county, street and department. meetings are often held to exchange experience so as to help the teachers and nurses raise their political, ideological and professional level. lectures on political and vocational themes are given at regular intervals. the teaching staff has been steadily reinforced by graduates from vocational schools.

in line with the party's educational policy of training "worker with both socialist consciousness and culture", the kindergartens pay attention to

educating the children in communist ideology and giving them some elementary idea of class struggle and struggle for production.

the kindergarten of the peking no. 1 paper mill composed nursery rhymes, clapper talks, dances and singing drama, taking the criticism of lin piao and confucius as the theme. through learning and acting, the children have come to know that lin piao and confucius were a pair of jackals attempting at restoration.

like many other kindergartens and day-care centres in the city, this kindergarten organizes children at age 4 and above to do some meaningful work. they are taken to glean a wheat field of a nearby production team in summer and asked to weed and water their own vegetable plot that grow tomatoes and french beans. they also take turns to do cleaning and wash handkerchiefs.

many kindergartens and nurseries have their own medical workers in charge of the children's health. the children are regularly given inoculations against diseases. they are also encouraged to do morning exercises and take part in other children sports.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Liaoning Province Exceeds Half-Year's Production Target

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 10, 1975)

the important heavy industry base of liaoning province overfulfilled its production plan for the first half of the year with its total industrial output 6.9 per cent compared with the same 1974 period. the output of a number of major products increased by more than 100 per cent, while both the volume of railway freight and of cargo-handling at the ports reached a record high.

there is no doubt that the nationwide study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year fired liaoning workers' enthusiasm for socialism. they have adopted the slogan of outstripping all production quotas in the final year in the fourth five-year plan so as to get closer to the lofty goal set by the fourth national people's congress of building china into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of this century and to contribute to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

at the steel centre of anshan, the workers, cadres and technicians are working with a will. output of pig iron, steel ingots and rolled steel in the second quarter showed marked increases over the first quarter. new production results were achieved one after another. the crew of the no. 6 open hearth furnace, known for repeatedly cutting steel-making time, recently came up with a new record for a furnace in its later stages of operation. marked increases in iron and steel output were also registered in the first six months of the year at penchi, fushun, talien and shenyang.

the province's fuel and power industries, which account for a considerable proportion of the country's total output, also reported rises over the same period in 1974, among these, coal production was up 5.4 per cent and electricity 8.6 per cent.

the no. 322 tunnelling team at the fuhsin colliery tunnelled 3501 metres in march creating a new national record. this achievement touched off another socialist emulation drive among the province's coal miners. the team also sent men to various other mines to pass on its experience. new records in tunnelling and coal extraction emerged in quick succession. as a result, the province met its half-year target for coal production five days ahead of schedule.

leading cadres, technicians and workers of the shenyang railway sub-bureau mounted three drives in the first six months of the year to instal and improve some one hundred mechanical loading and unloading devices, which multipled work efficiency. the tonnage of goods handled by the sub-bureau in the january-june period hit a new high for this period of the year.

thanks to the concerted efforts of the province's workers, more than 25,000 new techniques, technological processes, products and materials were tried out in the first half of the year, which is 1,000 more than the number reached in the corresponding period of last year. among these were a numerical controlled multi-operation lathe, a 24,000-ton oil tanker and a multi-channel ultra-sonic defect-detector. laser, electronics, fluidic and ion exchange and other new techniques are being widely put in use.

Tientsin Overfulfills Half-Yearly Production Target

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 11, 1975)

tientsin, one of china's leading industrial cities, has overfulfilled its industrial output value targets every month since january this year. by the end of june, it completed 50.5 per cent of this year's state quota. its total output was 11.4 per cent above that of the same period last year, representing an all time high.

the production of steel has been increasing every month and the output in june was the highest in history. rolled steel output reached the half-yearly state target 17 days ahead of schedule and crude oil increased by a wide margin as compared with the same 1974 period. the light industry and the textile industry not only topped the state production targets but added two thousand new products. cargo transport by rail and road also exceeded the plan.

after the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the study of theory, the workers of tientsin including cadres and others launched a movement for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the party committees at all levels organized over 10,000 study courses attended by over 200,000 cadres and workers, who wrote 25,000 theoretical articles and commentaries in the course of these studies. as a result, the workers of the whole city devoted great energy to introducing technical innovations. the figure for the first half of this year amounted to over 10,000 items, among which 1,200 were major ones. all this helped the city's industry achieve "greater, faster, better and more economical results".

socialist cooperation was fostered between factories, between workshops and between shifts. for example, to produce more television sets to meet the people's increasing demand, 43 industrial departments and research organizations worked together in the first half of this year and doubled the figure of output as compared with the same period last year.

leading cadres and cadres of basic units from the city's offices and workshops often put on their working clothes and went to work together with workers and joined the workers in study activities. the leading cadres of the tientsin no. 1 steel making plant worked not only on day shifts but also night shifts. at the same time they use these opportunities to investigate conditions, sum up experience and help to solve problems. chi tzu-sheng, deputy secretary of the plant who is a model worker, very often worked alongside the workers

at the furnace. with steel makers, he recently set a new record in the production of open hearth process on the basis of his own experience and that of others. all this enabled the plant to overfulfill its half-yearly state quota eight days ahead of schedule. the workers comment that every ounce of steel produced was the product of the sweat of the cadres as well as of the workers.

COTTON LINTERS

China Tops Cotton Linters Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

china has already overfulfilled by 16 per cent her cotton linters production plan for the september 1974-august 1975 period. and the output was 23,500 tons more than in the previous comparable period.

linters are the short fibres left on the cottonseed after the ginning process removes the cotton. as much as 30 kilograms of linters can be obtained from every 100 kilograms of cottonseed. they are used in making blankets, high-quality paper, explosives, film and viscose fibres, and also as a substitute for grain in sizing cotton yarn.

lintering is an important process whereby china's cotton workers create wealth for the country in support of socialism. china has outstripped her linters production plans several years running.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

abdulla dautai, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, gave a reception in celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army here this evening.

among the guests were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; ho cheng, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and officials of the albanian embassy were present.

toasts were proposed by abdulla dautai and li ta at the reception which was marked by a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people and armed forces of china and albania.

in his toast, military attache abdulla dautai spoke of the glorious fighting history of the albanian people's army. he said: "inseparably linked with the people and closely rallying round the albanian party of labour and our esteemed and beloved leader and supreme commander of the armed forces comrade enver hoxha, our people's army has victoriously carried out its tasks of liberating the fatherland and establishing and safeguarding the people's political power and the socialist system."

he pointed out: "to continue implementing the important resolutions of the sixth national congress of the albanian party of labour and the latest plenary sessions of the central committee and to carry on socialist construction amid ring upon ring of vicious encirclement, the people

throughout our country have mobilized themselves for the struggle to continue to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend the fatherland."

"our army and the glorious chinese people's liberation army enjoy a close, fraternal friendship which has been founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism in the course of the struggle for the brilliant cause of socialism and communism and against their common enemies," attache dautai stated.

in his toast, deputy chief of general staff li ta warmly greeted the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic albanian people's army. he warmly praised the albanian people's army which, together with the people of the whole country and under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, resolutely opposes the policy of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and in particular has waged tit-for-tat struggles against the economic blockade, political blackmail, military pressure, subversion and sabotage by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and made new contributions in safeguarding the fruits of the revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

li ta said: "though china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the great cause of proletarian revolution has closely bound us together." he pledged that, in the common struggle in the future, the chinese people and the people's liberation army would unite, fight and be victorious together with the fraternal albanian people and the albanian people's army.

present on the occasion were leading members of the various services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries lu jen-tsan, huang li-ching, tuan su-chuan, kao ti-chien, su chin, sung ching-sheng, tang kai, lan ting-hui, fu chung-pi, chiu wei-kao, chai cheng-wen, hsu yun-pei, chai tse-min and others.

Sino-Albanian Athletic Meet Held in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 11, 1975)

the first friendly contest between the visiting chinese track and field team and an albanian athletic team was held at the "qemal stafa" national stadium here yesterday afternoon to the great delight of albanian spectators.

the contest was watched by xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; and veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee; as well as han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here. they received the chinese and albanian athletes before the contest began.

in the course of the contest, chinese and albanian athletes learned from and encouraged each other and displayed fine sportsmanship. two albanian national records were shattered by the albanian athletes at the contest.

the chinese track and field team led by chao shuang-chin arrived here on july 5.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Former British Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with john mansfield addis, former british ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute for foreign affairs, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

England Men's Basketball Team Plays Chinese Youth Quintet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

the england men's basketball team played a friendly match with the chinese youth team in the capital indoor stadium this evening before a capacity crowd of 18,000 spectators. the match ended 78-66 in favour of the chinese team.

among the spectators were leading member of the all-china sports federation li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese basketball association mou tso-yun and deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry liang shang-yuan, and kenneth charles and keith mitchell, leader and deputy leader of the guest team, and counsellor n.m. fenn of the british embassy in peking.

in the keenly contested match, both teams put up a tight defence while combining fast attacks at opportune moments with long shots. the chinese side led 33-31 at half time. in the second half, the chinese team speeded up their passes and attacks, made bold shots and sank many goals in quick succession. the guest team changed their tactics to a man-to-man play and made fast counter-hits immediately they got the ball and stepped up their offensive by shooting from the outer perimeter. steadily gaining momentum the chinese side extended their lead to 12 points towards the end of the match. the fine skills of the basketballers of both teams elicited rounds of warm applause.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

China-Ecuador Trade Agreement and Agreement on Establishment of Commercial Offices Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

a trade agreement and an agreement on the establishment of commercial offices between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of ecuador were signed here this afternoon.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and alejandro rubio chauvin, leader of the special mission of the government of the republic of ecuador and minister of industry, commerce and integration, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

Ecuadorian Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

alejandro rubio chauvin, leader of the special mission of the government of the republic of ecuador and minister of industry, commerce and integration, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were li chiang and chai shu-fan, minister and vice-minister of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

while in peking, the ecuadorian guests visited the peking no. 2 general machinery plant and the peking art glassware factory and took time out for sightseeing at scenic spots and historical sites. they are scheduled to leave here for kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President Liao Cheng-chih Meets Chinese Cultural Relics Artists Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the japanese cultural relics artists friendship delegation led by ikuo hirayama with nobukazu tani as secretary-general.

leading member of the china international travel service chang yu was present on the occasion.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on july 8. they will soon leave here to tour chengchow, loyang, sian and shanghai and then return home.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with the delegation of the japanese youth league council led by katsue jin, vice-chairman of the council, and gave a dinner in its honour.

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan was present on the occasion.

the meeting and the dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

Osaka "Japan-China Friendship Wing" Delegation Visits Kiangsu

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 11, 1975)

the 130-strong "japan-china friendship wing" delegation from osaka led by sakae kishi, vice-governor of osaka fu, left for peking by rail this afternoon after concluding its tour of nanking and yangchou.

arriving in nanking from shanghai on the evening of july 8, the delegation was entertained the following evening at a reception given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. vice-chairman yang kuang-li of the provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman fang chen of the nanking city revolutionary committee were among those present. the guests and hosts attended a theatrical performance after the reception.

during its stay here, the delegation visited the yangtze river bridge and the nanking petro-chemical plant, and paid homage to the sun yat-sen mausoleum and the mausoleum for the fallen revolutionaries at yu hua tai, laying wreaths at both mausoleums. the guests also called at the nanking teachers' college, the chinhuai primary school and the kiangsu provincial hospital of traditional chinese medicine in separate groups.

on july 10, the delegation made a trip to yangchou where it visited the chiangtu water control project and called at faching monastery and the yangchou lacquerware factory in separate groups. a reception was hosted by the yangchou prefectural revolutionary committee in the evening in honour of the visitors.

while in nanking and yangchou, the guests had amicable chats with their hosts in which the japanese friends pledged to strengthen their unity and fight to the end for the conclusion of a japan-china friendship treaty at a sooner date on the basis of the japan-china joint statement.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by chien yung-ching, standing committee member of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chang teh-sheng, standing committee member of the nanking city revolutionary committee, and leading members of the local trade union councils, women's federations, communist youth league organizations and the provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Reception to Mark China-Korea Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception in the embassy this evening to mark the fourteenth anniversary of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

among those present were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wan li, minister of railways; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned.

the function was addressed by ambassador hyun jun keuk and vice-premier chen hsi-lien.

the signing of the treaty between korea and china, the ambassador noted in his speech, was an important event which demonstrated the unswerving determination and the might of the unbreakable unity of the people of korea and china who will always fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

speaking of the korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, ambassador hyun jun keuk condemned the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the park chung hee puppet clique, for their schemes to split korea. "so long as u.s. imperialism is still occupying south korea by force, we must continue to expend great efforts to unfold a struggle involving the whole nation and expel u.s. imperialism from south korea," the ambassador stated.

he paid warm tribute to the friendship and unity of the people of korea and china based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, adding, "the korean people will always join hands with the chinese people -- their fraternal comrades-in-arms and reliable allies -- and fight on shoulder to shoulder to advance the common cause of opposing imperialism and win ultimate victory for socialism."

in his speech, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was an important event marking the constant development of the militant friendship and great unity of the people of china and korea. over the past 14 years since the signing of the treaty, the relations of our two countries have been further consolidated and developed on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, thanks to the common efforts of both sides. the official visit to china by the korean people's great leader president kim il sung last april, in particular, has pushed forward the friendship and unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and korea and the china-korea relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance to a new stage. this has given us great joy and encouragement."

he said: "china and korea are close neighbours and the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people have always been following with great attention the korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are glad to note that the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by president kim il sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea have won the resolute support of

the entire korean people and the sympathy and support of more and more countries and peoples of the world. no matter how hard u.s. imperialism is trying to boost the morale of the park chung hee clique and no matter what schemes they plot to create 'two koreas', they are doomed to failure. no force whatsoever can frustrate the sacred cause of the korean people to reunify their fatherland. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the korean people in their struggle against foreign intervention and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till complete victory is won."

at the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. the guests and hosts repeatedly clinked glasses to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet on Sino-Korean Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1975)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a banquet this evening in celebration of the 14th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

present at the banquet were general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice premier of the administration council; ho dam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; as well as leading members of departments concerned.

ambassador li yun-chuan and general o jin u spoke at the banquet.

the ambassador stressed the significance of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and said: "in the past 14 years, our great friendship has deepened daily, our militant unity constantly consolidated and our cooperation achieved comprehensive development."

he said: "the recent historic visit to china by the korean party and government delegation led by

president kim il sung demonstrated once again and brought to a new stage the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and korea and made important contribution to the promotion of the revolutionary cause of united struggle against imperialism of the people of the world."

ambassador li yun-chuan warmly praised the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction and foreign affairs made by the korean people under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. he said: "holding aloft the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the korean people are now launching a new high tide of socialist construction for fulfilling ahead of schedule the six-year plan and greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea with glorious fruits of labour." he added: "abiding by the three principles and five-point programme put forth by president kim il sung, the korean people are waging an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland." he stressed: "the chinese people resolutely support the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland and sternly denounce the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi clique for their criminal obstruction of the reunification of korea."

the ambassador declared: "following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people will constantly strive for the strengthening and development of the unity and friendly cooperation between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and korea. they will always unite, fight shoulder to shoulder and win victory together with the fraternal korean people in future struggles."

chief of the general staff o jin u said that the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an important event which has written a new page in the annals of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

he said: "a visit was paid to china last april by our party and government delegation led by comrade kim il sung, great leader of our people. the visit has become a epoch-making turning point, fully demonstrating the invincible friendship and unity between the two parties, two governments and two peoples. keeping step with the development of the era, the visit has further consolidated and promoted this friendship and unity and pushed them to a new and higher stage."

he said: "holding high the banner of maintaining independence and relying on their own efforts, the industrious and courageous chinese people under the

wise leadership of their own great leader comrade mao tsetung have made great success in socialist revolution and socialist construction and changed poor and backward old china into a flourishing socialist new china.

"at present, the chinese people have launched a nationwide campaign for studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and are working vigorously to build their fatherland into a powerful modern socialist country within this century."

o jin u strongly denounced the pak jung hi clique for the crime of making war provocations against the northern part of the republic and stepping up tension in korea under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression".

he stressed: "should the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique dare to again unleash a war of aggression, the korean people will answer them with a revolutionary war. they will wipe out the aggressors completely and thoroughly and accomplish the historic cause of reunification of the country."

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of close fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples.

to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, gave a dinner in honour of the members of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers in kaesong yesterday evening.

Korean Paper Greets Anniversary of Signing of Korea-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1975)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" in an article by the editorial department today warmly greets 14th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the article says: "for the past 14 years, the treaty has contributed greatly to the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples."

the article says that the recent official visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, "has fully demonstrated to the world the invincible might of the blood-cemented, great friendship between the korean and chinese peoples. the visit has brought to a new stage the consolidation of the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, the two governments and two peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"the fraternal chinese people," it points out, "have courageously smashed all the sabotage and assassination schemes of the class emenies at home and abroad and achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.

"through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in recent years, china has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and further strengthened the unity of the entire people politically and ideologically. the mental and moral outlook of the people has taken on an altogether new aspect."

the article says: "to carry out the fighting tasks put forward at the second plenary session of the 10th central committee of the communist party of china and the first session of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese people are waging a nation-wide campaign to study the theory on the dictatorship of proletariat, and bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and production."

it states: "the people's republic of china firmly opposes imperialism and actively supports the anti-imperialist, national liberation cause of the third world people and the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. her international prestige is rising unprecedentedly. the imperialist policy to blockade and isolate china has suffered ignomious defeat.

"the increasing might of the people's republic of china has contributed to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces in asia and the world.

"the korean people rejoice over all the achievements of the fraternal chinese people in revolution and construction as their own and extend warm congratulations."

"under the present circumstances, to cement the

friendship and unity between the two peoples is of great importance," it says.

the article stresses: "the firm friendship and unity as well as the fraternal cooperation between the two peoples are making great contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces and the anti-imperialist, national liberation forces throughout the world and to the promotion of the common cause of the third world people. they constitute a heavy blow to the imperialists and their lackeys."

it says: "the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples which were formed and cultivated by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, are indestructible."

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Receives Chinese Inspection Group

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Jul. 10, 1975)

souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and president of the national coalition political council of laos, received in luang prabang on july 8 the main members of the chinese inspection group for aiding laos to build houses headed by wang chen-jung and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the chinese inspection group arrived in vientiane on june 24.

on the following day, the inspection group called on somphavan inthavong, vice-minister of public works and transport of the provisional national union government of laos. on the evening of that day, somphavan inthavong gave a dinner in honour of all the members of the inspection group. singkapo chounlamani, minister of public works and transport, attended the dinner.

on june 28, the group arrived in luang prabang to work. on july 1, khamsouk keola, vice-president and secretary-general of the national coalition political council of laos, and sisoumang sisaleumsak, vice-president of the council, met with all the members of the group.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Chief of General Staff Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

colonel idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wai-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the naval and air forces, military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison including tu yi-teh, chang ting-fa, yang chen, chang yun-lung and yang sen; and li heng, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present were senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum and members of the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by colonel idrissa fall.

during the banquet, vice-minister su yu and chief of general staff idrissa fall had a cordial talk about the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and senegal.

addressing the function, chief of general staff idrissa fall praised the chinese people's liberation army as an army belonging to the people, coming from the people and devoted to the people. he said: "a corps of combat, of work and of production, the army has competently accomplished, with courage, selflessness and the spirit of sacrificing, its mission in defence of the state of china while making a remarkable contribution to the construction of socialist society." he expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his delegation's visit to china. he said that the cadres and soldiers of the army of senegal would work to accelerate the development of senegal by their own strength and hard work.

in his speech, deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen said: "in the course of their visit to china, the distinguished senegalese guests had wide contacts with commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and with the masses of the people. this deepened mutual understanding and was a beneficial contribution to the development of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and senegal."

he added: "our senegalese friends may rest assured that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always stand by the senegalese people and their armed forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding national independence."

the senegalese delegation returned to peking yesterday after visiting shenyang and talien in northeast china.

Senegalese Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by colonel idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal, wound up a visit to china and left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by air this morning.

aly dioum, senegalese ambassador to china and the d.p.r.k., left on board the same plane.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, tu yi-teh, deputy political commissar of the navy, chang ting-fa, deputy commander of the air force, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were diplomatic officials of the senegalese embassy in peking, military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy senior colonel kang song chol, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy hamady tidiani koreissi.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Youth Gymnastics Team Concludes Visit to Spain

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jul. 9, 1975)

the chinese youth gymnastics team, with lu wen-chun as leader and chang pao-sheng as deputy leader, concluded its visit to spain and left here for home this afternoon.

chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan gave a reception yesterday evening for the successful conclusion of the visit. among the more than 200 guests were juan jose rovira, vice-minister of foreign affairs; luis garcia de oteyza, vice-minister of agriculture and president of the committee of disposition and regulation of agricultural products and prices; and antonio navarro angulo, national secretary of the national delegation of physical culture and sports of spain. also present were officials of the international life-saving and applied sports federation, the spanish gymnastics association, the spanish basketball association, the spanish canoe association, the spanish weightlifting association and the spanish table tennis association. diplomatic envoys, noted spanish personages and representatives of overseas chinese in spain also attended.

the guests congratulated the chinese gymnasts on the success of their visit and praised their spirit of "friendship first, competition second" and their masterly skill.

from july 3 to 6, the chinese team had visited plants and historic spots in barcelona -- the country's second largest city and the third biggest port on the coast of the mediterranean. on july 4, they held a joint-performance with the city's women gymnasts. they were invited to banquets given by juan antonio samaranch, speaker of barcelona provincial parliament and vice-chairman of the international olympic committee, and enrique maso vazquez, mayor of barcelona.

CHINA AND US

Chang Wei and Yueh Tai-heng Meet and Fete Professor Yao Tzu Li

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

chang wei, member of the secretariat of the chinese scientific and technical association, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, this evening met and feted yao tzu li, professor of the mass institute of technology of the united states, and his wife nancy tung-tuan lin li and had a cordial conversation with them.

professor yao tzu li and his wife arrived in peking on july 7 to see their relatives and pay a visit to china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

a zambian government trade delegation led by m.j. lumina, minister of state of the ministry of commerce, arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned.

present were also s.a. maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here, and other diplomatic officials from the embassy.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chief of WMO Hydrology and Water Resources Department Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

professor j. nemec, chief of the hydrology and water resources department of the world meteorological organization, and his wife left here yesterday to tour southern china.

the couple arrived here on july 6 for a visit to china as guests of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and power.

Vice President of Committee of International Mining Congress Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

tsou tung, chinese vice-minister of coal industry, today met and feted collins, vice-president of the committee of the international mining congress.

chinese member of the committee and president of the coal mining society of china ho ping-chang was present on the occasion.

collins arrived in peking on june 23 at the invitation of the chinese coal mining society. while in china, he visited a coal mine, a factory and a people's commune and toured scenic spots and historical sites. he will soon leave peking for home.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation to World Women's Conference Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

the chinese delegation with li su-wen as leader and wang shu-chen as deputy leader returned here by air today after attending the world conference of the international women's year.

welcoming them at the airport were chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned yang po-lan, lin li-yun, ou tang-liang, fu yu-fang, fang chiung, an chih-yuan and hsing chu-fang.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was present.

AAA TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Sung Chung Calls on Delegation Leaders to AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 9, 1975)

sung chung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation to the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, called on amin abou heif, president of the african table tennis federation and leader of the egyptian t.t. delegation, and helios farrell, president of the latin american table tennis federation and leader of the mexican t.t. delegation, separately here yesterday.

earlier, sung chung met a.a. efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association and member of the organizing committee of the second a.a.a. tournament.

the chinese leader has also called on leaders of a number of table tennis delegations from asia which have arrived for the tournament.

Chinese Delegation Leader Calls on AAA
Tournament Organizing Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 10, 1975)

sung chung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, and some of its members today called on brigadier henry adefope, chairman of the organizing committee of the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, chairman of the national sports commission (n.s.c.) of nigeria and federal commissioner for labour.

they had a friendly talk at the meeting.

present among others were abraham ordia, president of the supreme council for sports in africa and n.s.c. secretary.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

MIDDLE EAST

Big Sale of Soviet, US Arms in Middle East

-- commentary by Hsinhua correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1975)

the two super-powers, the soviet union and the united states, are rapidly pushing sales of arms in the middle east in unprecedentedly large amount by hook or by crook. as a result, the middle east has become the biggest market of the two biggest arms-merchants in the world. such acts of the two super-powers show in a way that their contention in the middle east is becoming more and more fierce.

following are some facts. the upi reported that the u.s. arms sales in the fiscal year of 1974 totalled 8,300 million dollars, of which about 7,000 million dollars of arms were sold to the middle east as against 1,672 million dollars in the fiscal year of 1972. according to foreign press, the soviet arms sales to the middle east totalled 6,700 million dollars within a year and more between the outbreak of the middle east war in october 1973 and the end of 1974, or 1,400 million dollars more than the total amount of 5,300 million dollars it sold to the

middle east within the period since mid-50s to 1972; the two big arms-merchants are continuing to sell the middle east large amount of arms since early this year. last may, chairman of the soviet council of ministers kosygin went to a north african country to peddle arms sale. whereas, according to a upi report, u.s. arms sales to the middle east reached 4,700 million dollars in 1975 fiscal year ending last june.

being a meeting point of europe, asia and africa and rich in oil resources, the middle east occupies a very important position in the two superpowers' global strategies. both of them are attempting to monopolize the source of arms of the middle east countries as an important means to increase its hegemonic power and control "the oil tap" in the region.

u.s. imperialism has been undisguised in equipping the israeli aggressor with large quantities of arms and bringing pressure to bear on the arab countries. soviet revisionism, however, has been far more insidious. to realize its real aim of infiltration and expansion in the middle east, it posed as a "natural ally" of the arabs, and sold large amounts of arms to the arab countries under the pretext of supporting the arab people against israeli aggression.

to take advantage of the arab countries' need for arms during the difficult days, the soviet revisionists have reaped huge profits through "arms aid". they transported to the middle east outmoded weapons with new paint and new marks, and demanded extortionate prices. they pressed for cash payment, or in kind such as oil, cotton and other important raw materials. according to statistics published in a recent issue of the egyptian fortnightly "al ahram economist", the soviet union took home tremendous amounts of goods from egypt at low prices from 1960 to 1973 including 1,165,000 tons of raw cotton. moreover, it resold these raw materials at prices above those in international markets. the countries unable to pay in cash or in kind became debtors paying high interest to the soviet union.

the soviet revisionists repeatedly claimed that their arms supplies to the arab countries show their "support to the arab people's struggle". if so, why then you did not give them free of charge but struck a bargain with them instead? you claimed that you "helped the arab countries eliminate the aftermath of aggression." why then at the crucial moment when the arab countries were resisting israeli aggression, you withheld the supply of arms spare parts and ammunitions? the soviet revisionists' intention to control and bully the recipient countries was laid bare in their harsh terms for arms deals. their arms were supplied on condition that the recipient country must accept their military "advisers", provide them with military bases

or the right to the usage of ports and airports, and follow their dictates. if the recipient country refused these conditions, they would suspend arms supply and pressed for repayment of the debts and even carried out sabotage and subversive activities. what is more despicable is that they used arms supply or cut-off of the supply as a means to sow discord among the arab countries. such vicious behaviour of the soviet revisionists has aroused more wide-spread indignation among the arab countries. egyptian president anwar sadat once said that the soviets' "brusque and clumsy manners gave the impression that they wanted to grasp all commands in their hands."

more and more people have realized from the living reality in the middle east in the past years that the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, poured large quantities of weapons to the middle east with none other aim than to create tension and turbulence in the region so as to strengthen their own influence. with the pouring of the soviet and u.s. weapons, the middle east has become a "powder barrel" in the world. the elements for the eruption of a new war in the region are increasing and the main cause for the turbulence there is the rivalry between the soviet union and the united states for hegemony.

the struggle waged by the peoples in the middle east against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism and zionism is developing in depth. imperialist attempt to plunder and trample underfoot the peoples there has met and is bound to meet ignominious defeat.

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ELECTRIC RAILROADS

The Steel Road to Szechwan Flies with Wings Added

- about the construction project for the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 6, 1975)

The mountain ranges of Ch'inling in Szechwan which have for thousands of years been admired by people as "the difficult road to Szechwan that has for a long time kept people spellbound" for myriad years are today girded by a railway with iron tower stabbing into the sky, silver lines rising in the air, and trains speeding over it. After the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway, the "Shaoshan" model electric locomotives designed and built by China for pulling passenger and freight trains are racing like galloping stallions over the imposing mountain ranges like tigers with wings.

Rely on Our Own Efforts Like the Workers of Tach'ing

The rolling torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution gave impetus to the vigorous development of the cause of socialist construction. In accordance with the decision of the state, the project for the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway that had been suspended for seven or eight years by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line resumed work once again. The broad masses of design personnel of the design department of the Ministry of Railways as well as the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians of the electrification office of the No. 4 Engineering Bureau built camps and pitched tents on the Chienmen Mountain region of Szechwan to begin the new battle. At that time, the upper level called for the completion of a 100 kilometers long electrification project from Kuangyuan to Machuehpa within a year. However, only a quarter of the blueprints and only one-sixth of the construction materials had arrived. As engineering work for enlarging the station yard and relaying a portion of the tracks had not been completed, construction work was faced with a series of difficulties. Some people said at that time, "When

the Paoki-Fengchou section of electric railway was built, even with the 'guidance' of foreign 'experts' and imported equipment and materials, they could only build a 94 kilometers section in three years. Now that we are required to build 100 kilometers within a year, this just cannot be done." The broad masses of workers laid out mass criticism battlefields in the worksheds and by the side of the track to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. Many workers said, "The revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i lifted the foreign 'experts' to the skies, and the enthusiasm and originality of us workers were suppressed. As a consequence, engineering results achieved were lower, slower, poorer and more expensive. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese working people have the spirit, and like the workers of Tach'ing, we must rely on our own efforts to build our own electric railway and fight a spirited battle to win glory for the socialist motherland.

The builders drew up measures for overcoming the difficulties one by one. Because the full set of designs had not arrived, they sent engineers and technicians to assist the design department. Because there was interruption in the supply of construction materials, they organized workers to go to the plants concerned to help with production. Because special equipment could not be ordered right away, they mobilized the masses to build them themselves. As the relaying of a section of the railway between Kuangyuan and Machuehpa had still not been completed, the construction of the main electrification project was affected. For the sake of gaining time, they held discussions with the railway construction department to determine the standard height as well as the position of the center line and the turn-outs of the railroad that affected the construction of the electrification project, and without waiting for the completion of the railway, they began to erect towers and string wires to insure the progress of the project. That year, the workers triumphed over the various difficulties to complete victoriously the construction task.

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius further brought out the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers. The Ch'ingpaichiang Transformer Station was built in the hot summer. The workers of the No. 1 squad of the 2nd detachment of the No. 5 brigade of the electrification office had to battle against the great heat and high temperature, and they were all of a sweat as they worked every day. After seventeen days and nights of uninterrupted battle, they victoriously fulfilled the task of casting the concrete foundation. The two sets of transformers for the transformer station were at that time still standing on the platform of the railway station more than 250 meters away. Without a special sidetrack and a derrick, but with the support of fraternal shifts and teams, they used only a set of indigenous winch, two sets of jack and a dozen or so steel pipes and 20 sleepers to bring the transformers according to schedule to the worksite, and installed them into position, thus completing the construction target ahead of schedule. In 1974, the capital construction tasks by the electrification office were more than 40 percent greater than those in 1973.

In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorsip of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers linked up the

building of the electric railway with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carried out work with the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat to insure that the whole electric railway could be open to traffic by July 1 this year. Advanced deeds kept on appearing. The broad masses of workers ate and slept at the worksite and battled around the clock. On May 11, more than 500 meters of power had to be laid on the construction site of the electric railway in Chengtu district. That day there was a downpour, and the trenches for the power cable were filled with water. There were also landslides in some places. In addition, this project had to pass through thirteen railway tracks and a highway. As the Chengtu Railway Station was crowded with incoming and outgoing trains and construction workers, they caused interference to one another. However, the workers fought stubbornly and diligently overcame these difficulties. The leading cadres of the office and brigade of the electrification office came to the worksite despite the downpour to work together with the workers , and the task was finally victoriously fulfilled.

Carry Forward the "Lungchiang Style"

The electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway as a whole is the result of socialist cooperation on a mass scale.

The carrying out of an electrification project along a transportation line with busy traffic involved a wide area and the participation of many units. Before work could commence on the main project, nearby signals, public address systems and power lines had to be relocated, the depot and yard of the station had to be enlarged and the sidings had to be extended. After work commenced on the main project, the line had to be sealed off section by section to insure safety in operation. However, the free flow of railway transportation had to be guaranteed, and could not be interrupted even for a single day. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, the various units taking part in construction work were mindful of the need to coordinate the activities of the whole project as in a chess game and carried forward the "Lungchiang style." They all struggled for the common objective of building the first electric railway for the motherland with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The electrification of the Chengtu Railway Station is the final stage as well as the most complicated stage with the greatest number of contradictions in the whole project. The Chengtu Railway Station is the pivot of the three trunk lines of the Paoki-Chengtu, Chengtu-Chungking and Chengtu-Kunming Railways through which a train would pass through every 18 minutes. In the process of electrification, the depot and yard of this station had to be enlarged, the sidings and platforms had to be extended,the overhead bridges had to be dismantled, tunnels had to be constructed, signal and switch towers had to be built, iron towers had to be erected in large numbers and a web of contact networks had to be strung up. The volume of engineering work was very big. It was necessary not only to carry out construction, but also to guarantee the uninterrupted flow of the passenger and freight traffic day and night. The people symbolically compared this to "an open-heart surgery with the arteries kept open."

Consciously complying with the principle of "transportation creating conditions for construction and construction subservient to transportation," the eleven units engaged in the construction of the railway station held a get-together meeting every day to examine the progress of construction work, to make arrangements for the construction target the following day and to incorporate the construction target into the transportation plan. The design, construction and operations departments also set up a three-in-one combination group to carry out as well as to check and accept construction work for use.

From May 7 to 18 this year, the engineering work for the electrification of this railway station came to the climax. During the period of construction, the switching of the turn-outs at the station had to be operated manually. At that time, it drizzled, and the comrades battling in the switch room had to come and go through winds and rains to operate the turn-outs one by one. After properly switching the turns, they still had to check the track on the way back and direct the train into the station on foot. The personnel on duty in operations formerly used signals to direct traffic, but in these few days, they had to rely wholly on the public address system and the telephone for communications. Their voice became hoarse from shouting, but after taking a few lozenges, they continued with their work. Some comrades did not leave their posts even during meal time. It was in this way that the railway station workers would rather work harder and sweat more in order to guarantee the smooth progress of the electrification project with all ways and means.

The comrades of the construction department also voluntarily gave due thought to the operations department. A 15-meter high iron tower had been designed for erection at the site of the luggage room of the Chengtu Railway Station, and according to the order of construction, a section of the luggage room had to be torn down before the tower could be erected. In this way, work in the luggage room would be affected and this might cause inconvenience to the travellers. Kang Ch'eng-hsin, the leader of the No. 4 brigade of the electrification office who was formerly a veteran worker, went to discuss things again and again with the workers, and finally came out with the idea of opening a "skylight." They removed a few tiles from the roof of the luggage room, opened up a hole 1.5 meters square and used such manually operated tools as the pulley to raise the 15-meter tower through the opening in the roof. When the old workers of the luggage room who worked as usual saw the metal tower rising through the roof, they praised in one voice the lofty style of the construction department.

In the course of construction, the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway received enthusiastic support from the broad masses of workers of the telecommunications, broadcasting and power departments of Shensi, Kansu and Szechwan as well as the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants along the line. A 110,000-volt high-tension transmission line had to be strung between Fengchou and Lüehyang for the electrification of the railway. The entire section of this line was designed to run over imposing ranges, steep mountains, deep gorges and swift-flowing rivers. As the route was sparsely populated, both communications and transportation proved extremely difficult. With the heroic spirit of "knowing full well

the difficulty of the journey but willing to go where the difficulties are the greater," the workers of the Shensi Transformer Engineering Company in charge of this engineering project scaled the high mountains and battled the savage rivers. Within just five months, they threw up more than 130 kilometers of high-tension transmission line over the narrow gorge in the high mountains to supply an endless source of power to the electric railway.

Equip the Electric Railway with "Chengch'i" Brand of Equipment

Following the opening of the whole of the Paoki-Chengtu electric railway to traffic, the electric railway industry in China has also flourished. The Chinese working class, displaying the heroic spirit of "making sure that we have what other countries have and also what other countries have not," have put out more than 4,000 types of equipment and materials under the "Chengch'i" brand to equip the first electric railway in China.

The birth of the "Shaoshan" model electric locomotive is an epitome of the development of the electric railway industry in China.

This kind of locomotive is built by the T'ienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Chuchou, Hunan. This plant was formerly a steam locomotive on a trial basis, the broad masses of workers waged struggle agaist the revisionist line in running enterprises and the slavish-comprador philosophy of blind worship of foreign things. The struggle gave them the spirit, drive and wisdom to blaze a trail through one obstacle after another and usher in one victory after another.

As early as before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the T'ienhsin Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant had began to experiment with the building of electric locomotives. At that time, due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, everything was copied from other countries, and as a result work remained for a long time at the experimental stage.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee of the plant organized the workers and technicians of the departments concerned to go to the electrification division of the Paoki-Chengtu Railway to conduct investigations and studies aboard the trains. They resolutely expressed that they had to take their own road in industrial development and produce more and better locomotives by relying on their own efforts.

The igniter, the traction motor and the brake section on an electric locomotive are the three key sectors affecting the quality of the locomotive. The workers decided to start work first on the igniter. For several months running, the three-in-one combination group carried out numerous experiments without any success. At that time, some people whipped up a cold wind saying, "A steam locomotive repair plant can never build an up-to-the-standard electric locomotive." In order to capture the technical pass, it was necessary to capture first the ideological pass. Therefore, the Party committee of the plant organized the broad masses of workers to carry out

discussion in a big way and make revolutionary mass criticism. Looking back over the history of the plant, many veteran workers criticized the revisionist trash such as the slavish-comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. The revolutionary torrent swept away the rules and regulations that flattered the minds of the people. The workers, cadres and technicians of the T'ienhsin Locomotive Plant and the Chuchou Electric Locomotive Research Institute carried out repeated experiments and kept on summing up experience with unyielding fortitude. Working in cooperation with fraternal units, they were finally successful in the experiment by using the advanced semi-conductor commutation equipment in place of igniter communication.

This success greatly boosted the morale of the masses of workers. The broad masses of workers and technicians successively carried out "major operations" on the brake section and the traction motor of the electric locomotive, and adopted advanced techniques to overcome the three major obstacles. In this struggle, the Party committee of the plant further realized the truth that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and raised their consciousness in relying wholeheartedly on the working people. The broad masses were also able to see more clearly their own strength. They strengthened their determination in taking the road of relying on their own efforts and developed mass activities for carrying out technical innovations in a big way throughout the plant. They also reformed such major components as the traction motor and the main transformer and such minor parts as the press key switch, the whistle and the sand box. On the basis of mass reforms, the research and design departments brought together the fruits of reforms and designed the "Shaoshan" model electric locomotive possessing the characteristics of China. Following this, the whole plant took positive action from top to bottom, and designed and built more than 140 sets of special equipment so that the "Shaoshan" model electric locomotive could be thrown into mass production. Since 1969, batches after batches of "Shaoshan" model electric locomotives have rolled out from the T'ienhsin Locomotive Plant and sent to the southwest of the motherland. They have made contributions to socialist construction by pulling more wagons and running faster on the Paoki-Chengtu railway.

In the course of the construction of the electric railway, such small plants as the Tientsin Electric Signal Appliances Plant, the Paoting Communication Appliances Plant, the Paoki Electric Appliances Plant and the Teyang Concrete Prefabrication Plant have produced more than 1,490 kinds of special equipment and materials for the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway, and have been acclaimed by the user departments.

A New Generation Is Growing Up

With the first electric railway in China completed and open to traffic, a contingent of construction workershas also grown to maturity in the struggle. Battling for years in lofty mountain ranges, they have with the indomitable spirit of "leaping over high mountains as if they are hurdles," straddled mountain after mountain and spanned river after river to contribute their strength to the construction of electric railways for the motherland.

The Party organizations at all levels of the engineering office have at all times placed arming the minds of the workers with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought above all else and properly revolutionized the working ranks. Since 1970, the Party organizations at all levels of the engineering office have each year held more than 100 theory study classes of various categories to conduct universal education in Marxism for the workers. Each time a group of new workers is recruited, the first thing they do is to hold a study class for the new workers and organize them to study revolutionary theory properly. The Party organizations at all levels persevere in conducting "three kinds of education" for the young workers.

First, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that class struggle is the main lesson the young people should learn, they exercise a good grasp on class education. Many basic-level units constantly discussed the basic line of the Party and the class struggle in the ideological sphere in a big way in conjunction with the central work. They invited old workers and old poor peasants who suffered bitterly in the old society and had a deep class hatred to contrast sufferings of the past with today's happiness, and organized the young workers to visit exhibitions on class education. At the same time, they conducted social investigations to raise the class consciousness of the young people.

Second, they conduct education on the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, so that the young people could understand that the great gains of socialism were obtained through hard struggle, and those who are afraid of hardship and fatigue could never build socialism or be successors to the proletarian revolution.

Third, they conduct education in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to strengthen the ability of the young people in consciously resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, group after group of young workers have matured and grown up, and have rapidly become the backbone forces for the construction of electric railways.

The women workers squad of a detachment of the No. 4 brigade, acclaimed as the first generation of women engaged in the work of building the contact network in China, is a representative among those that are universally praised.

This women workers squad is composed of educated young people who have taken part in the work since 1970. At present, their average age is only 24, and the youngest is only 19. The work for building the contact network consists of digging pits, building the foundation for the erection of iron tower and such high altitude operations as the stringing and fixing of transmission line and guys. Encouraged by Chairman Mao's teaching, "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too," the young women are determined to become, through diligent study and hard training, the first generation of woman contact network workers in China. When they first began work, because they were very

timid, they diligently practiced climbing up the metal towers. Because their wrists were not very strong, they regularly practiced cutting waste cable with pliers to strengthen their wrists. Because they knew nothing about technique, they studied humbly. At present, they are able to undertake all the work of the contact network independently.

Once, hearing that the underground project of the Meichiakou Railway Station was pressed for time and the heavy task was in need of another work squad, they voluntarily asked the Party branch for permission to join the battle. The leadership arranged for them to depart at half past one in the afternoon, but they set off ahead of schedule at half past ten in the morning. The moment they arrived at the work site, after putting away their belongings, they immediately threw themselves into the tense battle. It drizzled continuously at that time, and the pits were filled with water and constantly caved in. Without the slightest hesitation, they leaped into the muddy water to start work,and were covered all over with mud. For the sake of triumphing over cave-ins and raising work efficiency, they arrived at the worksite at three or four in the morning every day to dig the pits by candle light. In this way, when the pouring squad came to the worksite at dawn, it could start pouring in cement, thus speeding up the progress of the engineering project.

At the closing stage for the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway, they accepted the task of fixing the contact network at the four sidings in the south yard of the Chengtu East Station. This type of work had high requirements and was very difficult to carry out. However, no matter how great the difficulty was, it could not be greater than the spirit of the women squad. They started out for work early in the morning and did not quit until late in the evening. They stubbornly battled at high altitude, and no matter whether they worked in the winds and rains or under the blazing sun, they always kept working energetically. Because of the poor quality of the soil at the foundation of the No. 44 tower, an inclination appeared. Guided by the veteran workers, they reinforced the foundation and used blocks to straighten the tower manually. When the mild cross beam became bent and loose, they went up to fix them. As these two sets of mild cross beam were 20 meters above ground and could not be reached by a ladder, they tied two ladders together, swiftly climbed up and carried out high altitude operations. After two months of hard work, they victoriously fulfilled the task.

At present, work for the electrification of the Paoki-Chengtu railway has victoriously concluded and the whole line is open to traffic. Shouldering their new tasks, the young builders are heading for other parts of the motherland to take up new battles.

- By NCNA correspondent(s) and
NCNA reporter(s)

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Persistent Study and Protracted Fighting

by

Ching Yung-ting (景永定)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1975)

To clarify the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and learn how to apply the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in waging the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism is a major long-term task and, at the same time, a pressing task, as far as each of our comrades is concerned. In order to learn and understand things on the basis of combining theory with practice, it is necessary to have the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, and it is necessary to persevere in it over a long period and to keep on digging at the mountains every day. If anyone is of the view that study can be relaxed after a spell of effort, this can only show that he has not known the most fundamental principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Some people think that they have acquired knowledge of Marxism but more often than not, they have not really done so.

The kind of Marxism that we have to learn is Marxism that guides our every action in the proletarian revolutionary struggle but not verbal Marxism. Some people think they have learned and understood things, but when they come across a practical problem they are still incapable of judging what is Marxism and what is revisionism, and even take as "treasures" certain "corrupt practices" of old society still existing in socialist society. Some people seem to know what they are talking about, but no sooner they are in actual struggle, they are in a haze and waver. How can we really learn to understand things? Only by means of consistent and untiring study and repeated practice. Only by combining practice with study and closely linking theory with practice and only after a prolonged effort in closely linking up the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world can we have a deep understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxism and make the Marxist theory really a guide to our own action.

The Marxist theory of knowledge tells us that people's recognition of objective things always proceeds from practice to knowledge and again from knowledge to practice, and this repeats itself in endless cycles. With each cycle, man's knowledge also rises to a higher level. In order to fight for the consolidation and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raise the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and discern and wage struggle against the revisionist line and transform our own world outlook in struggle, it is necessary to follow a process of repeated practice, repeated knowledge and repeated summation of experience, a process of constantly deepening knowledge. Especially worthy of note is that socialism is not something rigid and changeless.

Socialism is the historical period in which senescent capitalism and nascent communism struggle against each other. "This kind of socialism is

the declaration of uninterrupted revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat." On the road of revolutionary development, new things, new conditions and new problems crop up ceaselessly. Many new theoretical problems and actual problems call for our solution under the guidance of Marxism. Our thinking must be continuously adapted to the changing situation, and we must grasp the particularity of the struggle of opposites in various periods of socialist revolution. The constant deepening of the revolution also calls for the constant deepening of our study. To carry through to the end continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must persist in study over a long period, make revolution and study all our life. Compared with not studying at all, a spell of study of course brings some progress. But if we think that we have grasped at one stroke the whole truth of the dictatorship of the proletariat after a spell of study, haven't we been fooled by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of one-shot completion" of knowledge? If we think that Marxist theory can be grasped without effort and right away, haven't we been deceived by Lin Piao who advocated "instant results" could be achieved by taking the "shortcut" in study?

Some comrades have no knowledge of dialectics in their minds and look at problems in an isolated, static and one-sided manner. They either hold that since the existence of bourgeois right in socialist society is inevitable, then at the present stage there is no need to exert great effort to restrict it, or think that since it is corrupt practice replete with disadvantages, then it should be chopped away in toto. These two ways of thinking, though expressed in different forms, amount in essence to the same thing, namely, to deny that class contradictions and class struggle run through the whole historical period of socialism. Therefore, the comrades with these two ways of thinking also have not taken the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of revisionism as a long-term fighting task. It should be made clear that precisely because certain traces of corrupt practices left over from the old society are inevitable for a fairly long period, these problems must be constantly discussed, and it is imperative to persevere in struggle against these corrupt practices. If we do not restrict them just because they are "inevitable," then the capitalist things will grow and ultimately swallow up socialism. But if we want to "finish the work in one battle," fundamentally deny that these things are "inevitable" in the historical period of socialism and run counter to the objective law of social development, then the aim of gradually restricting and ultimately eliminating these corrupt practices cannot be attained. The continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a great cause without precedent in history, and the theoretical and actual problems involved are extremely profound and complicated. If we are not prepared to work hard over a long period of time, it is not possible to learn and understand these problems.

Marx said: "There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits." On the long march of continued revolution, we must "seriously read and study" and "study again and again, discuss repeatedly and ponder from various angles" the Marxist theory. We must persevere in

study persistently and fight a prolonged battle. Of course, this does not mean to "take things easy." Precisely because the load is heavy and the journey is long, we must especially call forth spirit and seize the day and the hour!

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Literature and Art Must Become Part of the Party Cause

by

Wen Chün (闻军)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1975)

In his article entitled "Party Organization and Party Literature" published in 1905, Lenin for the first time put forth the proletarian slogan that "literature must become Party literature" and expounded the principle of Party spirit in proletarian literature. Lenin pointed out, "Literature must become part of the common cause of the proletariat, 'a cog and a screw' of one single great social-democratic mechanism set in motion by the entire working class." Lenin's brilliant thought is the combat program which proletarian literature and art must comply with. Today, as we make a thorough study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, reading once again this article by Lenin is of tremendous guiding significance.

To make literature and art become part of the Party cause, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party over literary and art work. Since proletarian literature and art is part of the Party cause, there is no doubt that "Party literature should be subjected to the supervision of the Party." Lenin pointed out that the whole Party and the entire proletariat "must keep an eye on all this work, supervise it in its entirety, and, from beginning to end, without any exception, infuse into it the life-stream of the living proletarian cause, ..." Chairman Mao has also again and again emphasized that the Party must grasp literature and art and the superstructure and attach importance to the class struggle in the ideological sphere, and he has personally led successive great struggles on the literary and art front. The history of struggle in the sphere of literature and art shows that the leadership of the Party is the basic guarantee for the cause of proletarian literature and art. With the Party leadership strengthened, literature and art will become a powerful weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the Party leadership discarded or weakened, literature and art will become the tool of public opinion of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Some comrades think that grasping literature and art is a soft task that "can be tight or slack," and is "not essential." Some even think that grasping literature and art is only a matter for the Party organization in the department of literature and art. This is not correct. Chairman Mao clearly points out in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" that revolutionary literature and art, "though in comparison with certain other and more important parts, may be less significant and less urgent and may occupy a secondary position, nevertheless, they are indispensable cogs and wheels in the whole machine, an indispensable part of the entire revolutionary cause. If we had no literature and art even in the broadest and

most ordinary sense, we could not carry on the revolutionary movement and win victory. Failure to recognize this is wrong." Revolution cannot do without the weapon of literature and art. In order to insure the triumphant progress of the revolution, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of revolutionary literature and art in "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy." If the Party discards its leadership over literature and art, it discards the powerful weapon for attacking the enemy.

Literature and art has all along been an important tool of public opinion in class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Literature and art eulogizes the class that has grasped it. It is used by that class to create public opinion in society that reflects the interests of that class and to influence the masses with the ideas of that class. Therefore, who exercises the leadership and what line is implemented in literary and art work bear directly on the question of the tool of the dictatorship of which class literature and art will turn into. The proletariat not only has to make the most radical rupture with the relations of the traditional system of ownership but also with traditional concepts. Therefore, the exercise of a firm hold on literature and art by the proletariat and the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie constitute what is required of literature and art by the Party cause and an important aspect of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, it is necessary to see that in the historical period of socialism, although the overthrown exploiting classes have lost their political power and been deprived of the means of production, they still have certain superiority in the ideological sphere including the sphere of literature and art for a fairly long period of time, and they still rely on this "hereditary territory" which they have run for thousands of years to carry out restoration activities. The old bourgeois elements who vainly attempt to bring about restoration and the new bourgeois elements who plot to usurp power are both bound to make use of literature and art to propagate the decadent ideas of the exploiting classes, corrode the revolutionary ranks and create counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and Lin Piao, but its pernicious influence has not been totally wiped out and there is still the social foundation for breeding a new revisionist black line in literature and art. In this sphere, the proletariat has carried out or is in the course of carrying out reforms in many respects but the results of these reforms have yet to be consolidated. In some aspects, however, there have still not been many changes up to the present. In some departments and units, the leadership appears to be in the hands of the Communist Party in form but is in fact not grasped by the genuine Marxists. What merits attention is that there is a handful of class enemies hiding in dark corners and using the feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art to corrupt the young people and contend with us for successors. Bad people are rampant in some places mainly because the leaders there pay no attention to spare-time cultural life and do not grasp tightly the class struggle in the ideological sphere, or because they have an ineffective sense of smell and are lethargic. The actual struggle shows that if the proletariat does not firmly grasp literature and art in its own hands, the bourgeoisie will snatch it and turn it into the tool for restoration. It is precisely in

this sense that the abandonment of the leadership of the Party over literary and art work portends the abandonment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in this sphere. Before the great cultural revolution, the leadership in the literary and art circles in our country had been usurped by a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements, thus enabling the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in the sphere of literature and art. We should forever bear this historical lesson in mind.

In order to make literature and art become part of the Party cause, the artists and writers must also consciously place themselves under the absolute leadership of the Party and serve the Party's political line. They should regard literature and art as the powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat and should not take literature and art as the tool for seeking selfish interests for the individual or a small clique. They should look upon themselves as the loyal spokesmen of the proletariat and should not regard themselves as masters of the masses and spiritual aristocrats riding roughshod over the "lower orders." Therefore, in order to make literature and art part of the Party cause, the transformation of the world outlook of the writers and artists is a very important question. Chairman Mao requires the writers and artists to clearly and thoroughly solve the question of for whom. The writers and artists must shift their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and of the proletariat. "Only in this way can we have a literature and art that are truly for the workers, peasants and soldiers, a truly proletarian literature and art."

Marx said, "The mission of bourgeois society is to make money." In capitalist society where everything has turned into the naked relations of buying and selling with money, literary and art works, skills, knowledge and the writers themselves have, without exception, been turned into commodities. Art has become the tool for making money and is regarded as the "undertaking of the individual." The concept of "private ownership of art" has precisely taken root in the soil of capitalist exchange by means of commodities. For a long time, this concept of private ownership has fettered the brains of writers and artists. In socialist society, it still rots and stinks in our midst and corrupts the writers and artists.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company vigorously extended and strengthened the bourgeois right and wildly pushed "the policy of three-highs and the three-famous principle." Lin Piao advocated "guiding people with high offices, tempting them with fat salaries and giving them great authority." They had precisely made use of the bourgeois right and concept of private owenership to tempt and poison the writers and artists, train new bourgeois elements and make literature and art degenerate into the tool for restoring capitalism.

Seriously polluted by bourgeois ideas such as "private ownership of art," some people in the literary and art circles have forgotten the Party cause and the heavy responsibility of the class and used the knowledge and skills given them by the Party and the people as the capital to approach the Party and the people for fame, gain and power. Some even have stubbornly followed the old bourgeois road. The historical lesson is extremely profound: A person with his mind full of the concept of private ownership basically cannot create proletarian literature and art that serve socialism. Once the

writers and artists have become "captives of the commercial relations of bourgeois literature," they are bound to become the docile tools of the bourgeoisie. It can be seen how important the ideological transformation of the contingent of writers and artists is!

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of writers and artists have undergone tremendous transformation in their spiritual outlook. However, it should be noted that as far as the majority of writers and artists are concerned, a protracted effort has still to be made in order to entirely replace the bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook. In the sphere of literature and art, the bourgeois world outlook, life style and artistic taste still have extensive and deep-rooted influence. Such bourgeois concepts and bad practices as private ownership of art, pursuit of fame and gain, concept of grades, bad practice of guilds, and contempt for labor and workers and peasants still find a market among some people. Therefore, the writers and artists must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, insist on integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, consciously shatter the idea of bourgeois right, resist corruption by the "bourgeois" practice, assiduously transform their world outlook, and learn from the great Lu Hsün. We must not be driven by fame and gain or deluded by profits and emoluments but must be the "oxen" of the proletariat and the masses of the people. In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must fight for giving better play to the role of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat.

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PARTY BUILDING

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Study Theory of Dictatorship of Proletariat and Strengthen Party Building

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

following are excerpts from a recent "people's daily" article by yen chuan entitled "study theory of dictatorship of proletariat and strengthen party building":

the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat being led by chairman mao himself is another widespread movement for marxist education in the history of our party. this movement will surely raise higher the marxist level of the whole party, strengthen party building ideologically and make the whole party more aware of the need to oppose and prevent revisionism.

marxism is the fundamental thinking guiding proletarian party building; the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of marxism. only when we are clear on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we solve correctly the question of the kind of party to build and how to go about building it. the history of the international communist movement shows protracted struggles between marxism and opportunism and revisionism on whether or not to use marxism as the guiding thinking in party building and on whether or not to persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the course of helping the german proletariat build its own political party, marx and engels in "the critique of the draft gotha programme" ruthlessly criticized lassalle's opportunist notions of using "state aid" to replace armed proletarian revolution and of using the "free state" to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat, and elaborated the theory and programme for building the political party of the proletariat. in his struggle against the second international's revisionism and the russian mensheviks' opportunism, lenin defended and developed the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and party building and founded the strong bolshevik party and the world's first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. but the khrushchov-brezhnev traitorous clique have done everything to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and preach the revisionist fallacies "peaceful transition", "the state of the entire people" and "the party of the whole people", betraying the fundamentals of marxism-leninism. and the bolshevik party as a result has been turned into a revisionist and fascist party and the soviet state has changed its political colour. this is a very serious lesson.

in our party, be it the sinister "self-cultivation" preached by liu shao-chi or the "self-restrain and return to the old order", "virtue", "benevolence and righteousness" and "loyalty and forbearance" trumpeted by lin piao, the crux of the matter is a betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat in an effort to alter the party's fundamental guiding thought and change the nature of the party and restore capitalism. the great proletarian cultural revolution completely smashed the bourgeois headquarters, one headed by liu shao-chi and the other by lin piao, and criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, making our party purer, stronger and more vigorous. historical experience shows us that the touchstone for distinguishing genuine marxist from sham ones and marxist-leninist parties from revisionist ones is whether the dictatorship of the proletariat is understood and defended or not. any proletarian party betrays the fundamentals of marxism once it turns its back on the dictatorship of the proletariat. such a party, no matter how grand the name it takes, is not in the final analysis a genuine proletarian party.

chairman mao points out: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." this important instruction is a profound summing up of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and abroad, and clarifies the paramount need for a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to combat and prevent revisionism and strengthen party building. we must earnestly study and apply this instruction of chairman mao's, and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the revolution under this dictatorship throughout the historical period of socialism so as to ensure that our party never changes colour.

theory is the ideological basis for the line. we must grasp marxism well and be clear on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to implement the party's basic line. chairman mao has combined the universal truth of marxism with the revolutionary practice of china in his great thesis on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and he formulated the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism for our party. this marxist-leninist line is our party's life-line. for the past 25 years our party has been constantly consolidated and has developed amidst the struggle to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. we have to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat well, be clear about the nature and characteristics of socialism, about the soil and conditions engendering capitalism and revisionism and about the historical tasks of the

dictatorship of the proletariat in order to understand the party's basic line well, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously strengthen party building.

the dictatorship of the proletariat is effected through leadership by the proletarian party. this is an important principle of the marxist thesis on the dictatorship of the proletariat. on the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, lenin stressed, "without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully." without firm leadership by the party, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated; if leadership by the party is weakened or liquidated, all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie will be restricted or even reduced to empty talk. class enemies invariably try to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism by using the ideology and style of the exploiting classes to corrupt our party and by hook or crook find agents for themselves in the party so as to usurp leadership of the party. we must see clearly the party's position and role in the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously strengthen party building and leadership by the party of this dictatorship in order to ensure that our socialist cause advances from victory to victory.

the prime and foremost task for all party organizations at present and a fundamental task in strengthening party building ideologically is to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat well. because in china classes and class struggle continue as does bourgeois right and because our country still practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work, a commodity system and exchange through money, it is unavoidable that capitalist factors in town and countryside and new bourgeois elements will spring up. chairman mao points out: "lenin said that 'small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' they are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the party membership. both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life." every communist party member should conscientiously study this instruction by chairman mao's, keep raising his awareness of the need to combat and prevent revisionism, resist the corrosive influence of the idea of bourgeois right and of the bourgeois style of life, and keep intact the pure characteristics of a communist. we must note that liu shao-chi, lin piao and other ringleaders of revisionism have made use of bourgeois right to serve their counter-revolutionary conspiracies. they alleged "lose a little and gain a

lot; this is in conformity with the marxist-leninist proletarian world outlook" and preached "guide people with high positions, feed them with colossal emoluments, and entrust them with great power," aimed at corrupting party members and cadres with money, fame and position and transforming the party in the image of the landlord and bourgeois classes. although liu shao-chi and lin piao collapsed one after the other, the social basis for such people has not yet vanished and their decadent ideas will still poison our minds. we must make deep-going criticism of all the fallacies they spread and eliminate their pernicious influence.

in the current study movement, party organizations in many localities have strengthened education among party members and cadres on ideology and the political line, raised the party members' grasp of marxism and enhanced the party's fighting capacity. but we should also note that long efforts must still be made to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the plane of combining theory with practice. we must study marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works in real earnest, deepen our criticism of revisionism, capitalist tendencies and the concept of bourgeois right, and carry the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism through to success.

the key to strengthening party building is to reinforce the leading bodies of party committees at various levels in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. to build a powerful core of leadership and keep the leadership in the hands of marxists demands further revolutionization of the party committees themselves in line with the three basic principles, namely, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 11, 1975)

barefoot doctors are active on the vast inner mongolian grasslands, treating the sick and preventing diseases for the herdsmen. instead of waiting for sick calls, these barefoot doctors make rounds of grazing grounds and deliver medicine to the patients' homes, doing physical labour wherever they are.

seventy per cent of inner mongolia is made up of pastoral areas inhabited by mongolian herdsmen. before liberation, there was a shortage of medical personnel and medicine and diseases were rampant. now more than 10,000 part-time barefoot doctors are working at the production brigades and settlements in addition to the medical staff at the hospitals of the leagues (prefectures), banners (counties) and people's communes and their mobile teams. so the sick can get prompt treatment in their own localities.

since the barefoot doctors work and live among the herdsmen, they are familiar with the cause of the common and recurrent diseases in the localities and methods of cure. to "put prevention first", they spread knowledge about hygiene among the herdsmen and urge them to do environmental sanitation well. barefoot doctors of the baiyinbaolige people's commune have worked out some effective measures against the cold and dampness of the low-lying area and brought under control the once-prevalent ailments like backache, aching legs and dysentery.

barefoot doctors often stay with aged and feeble patients to give injections, administer needle treatment, prepare decoctions, etc. until the patients are recovered. with complicated cases, barefoot doctors from nearby production brigades will be notified to ride over to diagnose and treat the patient with the local doctor.

the barefoot doctors modestly learn from veteran practitioners of traditional mongolian medicine which is an integral part of chinese medical and pharmacological science. prepared mongolian medicine is cheap, convenient and usually efficacious with small dosage. now every production brigade has at least one barefoot doctor practising mongolian medicine.

league hospitals frequently sponsor short courses for commune barefoot doctors to learn traditional chinese and mongolian medicines as well as therapies that combine chinese and western medicines.

many barefoot doctors are now capable of collecting and cultivating medicinal herbs and making drugs by mongolian methods. they have learned to administer needles and other traditional therapies. barefoot doctors of the sharula production brigade in the west uchumucin banner prepared medicated baths with self-collected herbs for backache and aching legs. they received more than one thousand people in less than two months and many were cured.

apart from medicine supplied by the state at cut-rate prices, the barefoot doctors mainly rely on medicinal herbs they have collected from the inexhaustible natural treasure-house -- the grasslands. seven tons of herbs have been collected by doctors of the chenglan banner in the past few years. they made 160 kinds of pills and powders by traditional chinese and mongolian methods. they also cultivate certain rare herbs to meet local needs.

herdsmen in inner mongolia can now get medical treatment for a nominal fee or free of charge. the cost for the cooperative medical service in the autonomous region has dropped 50 per cent since 1973. members of some production brigades pay an equivalent of two ounces of wool each to get free medical service for the year.

TELEVISION EDUCATION

Shanghai TV Station Sponsors Educational Program

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 12, 1975)

the shanghai t.v. station, starting this month, has begun a wide-ranging educational program for young people working in industry and agriculture. the program includes special courses in politics, industry, agriculture, medicine and public health.

the course in politics mainly deals with socialist political economy in line with the needs of the study movement on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the course in industry covers electronic techniques, mechanics and the popularization of new technology; the agriculture course includes talks on the cultivation of rice, cotton, wheat, rape and other crops and the treatment and prevention of crop diseases; the medical and public health lectures concentrate on the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases.

the staff in charge of this program include teachers from futan university, chiaotung university, shanghai teachers' college, the shanghai no. 1 medical college and the institute of traditional chinese medicine, scientific personnel of a number of research institutions, experienced poor and lower-middle peasants of several neighbouring counties, people's communes and production brigades, and members of theoretical study groups of workers, peasants and soldiers.

in preparing these televised courses, the shanghai t.v. station convassed opinions widely among factories, farms, people's communes and production brigades.

RELICS

Ancient Pottery Measures Unearthed in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 12, 1975)

two pottery measures, dating from the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.), have been excavated in kirin province, northeast china. they testify to the standardization of weights and measures by chin shih huang (246-210 b.c.), founding emperor of the dynasty.

the relics were found at the site of the ancient city of shanpaoyingtzu about a dozen kilometres southwest of nanwantzu commune in the naiman banner of the cherim league.

one of the two pottery measures is fairly well-preserved. it bears an inscription in chuan shu (also known as chin chuan, or lesser seal style, a simplified script popular in the chin dynasty), which reads: "in the 26th year (221 b.c. -- translator.) of his reign the emperor unified the ducal states throughout the land, bringing general peace to the populace." this proves it as a standard measure distributed nationally by the central government of the chin dynasty.

the two pottery measures were discovered during a recent archaeological excavation by the kirin provincial museum, kirin university and kirin teachers' college. simultaneous finds include many relics of the warring states period (475-221 b.c.) and of the chin and han dynasties (221 b.c. to a.d. 220).

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Peking Meets Half-Yearly Industrial Production Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1975)

peking, one of china's important industrial cities, fulfilled its industrial production plan for the first half of the year with the total output value up 10.1 per cent over the same period of 1974.

the city exceeded half of the annual quotas in the output of steel, rolled steel, iron ore, dressed ore, cast iron tube, ferrous alloy and copper material and other products.

half-yearly targets were met in the output of electricity, coal, refined oil, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, machine tools, automobiles, radio components, cotton yarn, woollen fabrics, sewing machines and other major products.

many new products were trial-produced, among them numerical-controlled boring and milling machines with automatic cutter changing devices, automatic tap grinder, gastroscopic camera, analyzer for fast measurement of oil in water, high-efficiency self-twisting spinning machine and the "peking" brand motor car.

the city also reached its railway transport quotas five days ahead of schedule with the freight volume setting an all-time record. the volume of work completed in capital construction showed marked increase over the same period of last year.

the publication of chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory early this year sparked a high tide of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in peking. study classes were sponsored in the city's industrial, transport and capital construction departments. leading cadres at various levels led the workers in an assiduous study of works by marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao. in the course of this 160,000 worker-theorists emerged.

with soaring enthusiasm for socialism, peking's workers introduced upwards of 15,000 technical innovations in the january-june period, or 36 per cent over the same 1974 period, there was much higher labour productivity. a technical innovations drive enabled the peking motor vehicle plant to fulfil 54 per cent of its annual production plan in six months, a 13 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year. workers, cadres and technicians of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant

cooperated in producing a special eight-spindle planer-type milling machine capable of processing 21 machine parts simultaneously and raising work efficiency more than six times. they also installed three production lines and made over 400 technical innovations, greatly increasing production.

the capital iron and steel company was a scene of seething activity with people emulating and helping one another. steel output rose month after month. the workers improved daily output records for the year in quick succession despite the sultry summer weather in june. while meeting the half-yearly steel production plan ahead of time, they increased output of a wide variety of steel.

by dint of hard work, the peking chemical experimental works produced more fertilizer for agriculture. workers at different work processes cooperated to make innovations and tap potential. chemical fertilizer output rose 29.8 per cent compared with the same 1974 period, and 98.8 per cent of ammonium bicarbonate, its major product, was of high quality.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Early Rice Crop Harvested in Southwest China Autonomous Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 11, 1975)

a good harvest of early rice has been gathered in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture in yunnan province, southwest china. the total yield is 20 per cent higher than last year's and represents an all-time peak.

the subtropical climate and abundant rainfall in this area are favourable for the cultivation of two rice crops a year. since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, the double-cropping rice area has been expanded and the output has risen from year to year. by 1974, the area under two rice crops had grown more than 60 times over 1965. the land planted to early rice this year is 30 per cent bigger than last year's. many production brigades in chinghung county have changed from single to double cropping on all their fields.

leading cadres at various levels in the autonomous prefecture often went to the countryside to take part in manual labour and direct production.

correctly handling the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, commune members of all nationalities in the hsishuang panna autonomous prefecture have been actively paying the agricultural tax in kind and selling surplus grain to the state.

Good Early Rice Crop Harvested on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 12, 1975)

a good crop of early rice has been gathered on hainan island in south china's kwangtung province. some 213,000 hectares under the crop, which have largely been harvested, show a more than 10 per cent rise over last year in per unit yield and total output, while total output doubles the 1970 figure and hits an all-time high.

hainan is china's second largest island where the farming season starts early and the peasants bring in the country's first rice crops every year. a good harvest of early rice was reaped over large areas this year both in the mountain areas and on the coastal plains. a great number of people's communes and production brigades and teams achieved high yields.

in the mountainous chiungchung county where people of li and miao nationalities live in compact community, farming was still done by the primitive "slash and burn" method in the days immediately after liberation. the county has speedily developed farm production in recent years by building many farmland improvement projects and adopting methods of scientific farming. last year's early rice yield averaged 4.5 tons per hectare. the early rice crop this year tops the annual target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

beginning this spring, a dry spell hit one-fourth of the fields on the island and lasted as long as five months in some areas. several hundred thousand people turned out to combat it and win the good early rice harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese and Albanian Shooting Teams Have Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1975)

the chinese shooting team and its albanian counterpart had a friendly contest at the peking shooting range today.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, feng teh-pao, sun cheng-hua, kuo lei, jen chao and chin yeh; leader of the albanian team mihal qipo and deputy leaders xhevat leuri and izedin millo; albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy watched the contest and met with the coaches and members of both teams.

peking shooting range today was overflowing with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms. the chinese sharp-shooters and spectators gave a rousing welcome to the albanian comrades upon their arrival at the range.

the friendly contest is scheduled to last three days.

after four hours' keen competition today, a chinese quartet came first in the men's free small bore rifle prone shooting (60 rounds) event with a combined score of 2,348 points out of a possible 2,400. the albanian team tallied 2,343 points. a woman member of the albanian team, liri baqja, chalked up 593 points out of a possible 600 to clinch the individual title in this event, followed by china's tsui shun-yu who collected 592 points.

in the women's standard small bore rifle prone shooting (60 rounds) event, a chinese trio piled up 1,756 points out of a possible 1,800. the guests came second with 1,737 points. li hsiao-hui of the chinese team collected 589 points to top the list of individual standing while vera konomi from albania took second place with 586 points.

another chinese quartet tabulated a total of 2,343 points out of a possible 2,400 to win the men's

free small bore pistol rapid-fire shooting event from the albanian group who scored 2,288 points. the individual title in this event went to the chinese shooter chang jung-kuo who registered 588 points out of a possible 600, with the albanian marksman kristo robo coming a close second with 586 points. the young chinese marksman li chung-chi chalked up an excellent result of 298 points out of a possible 300 in the first leg of the event.

the fixtures for july 13 and 14 include the following five events: men's free small bore rifle shooting (3 positions by 40 rounds), men's free small bore pistol shooting, women's standard small bore pistol (30 rounds plus 30 rounds), men's standard small bore rifle shooting (3 x 20) and women's standard small bore rifle shooting (3 x 20).

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Friendship Association President Entertains Angolan National Liberation Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted the angolan national liberation front delegation led by hendrik vaal neto, member of the political bureau of the front and secretary of state for information of the angolan transitional government. the guests and the host had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Sofia, Jul. 10, 1975)

chinese ambassador to bulgaria chao chin left here for home today at the completion of his term of office.

prior to his departure, he called on mitko grigorov, vice-chairman of the bulgarian state council, and bulgarian foreign minister peter mladenov. he gave a farewell cock party on the evening of july 7.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Peking Reception for Egyptian Men's Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here at noon today to welcome the egyptian men's volleyball delegation led by nasef salim.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy here attended the reception.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and volleyball players and coaches.

chao pin and nasef salim toasted the daily development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and egypt.

Chinese and Egyptian Men's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1975)

the chinese men's volleyball team had a friendly match with its egyptian counterpart at the capital indoor stadium this evening before 18,000 spectators.

the chinese team won all the three sets (15:5, 15:12, 15:7). after the match, the players of both sides, hand in hand, greeted the spectators amid warm applause from the stands.

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, were among the spectators. prior to the match, they met and had a friendly conversation with nasef salim, leader of the men's volleyball delegation of the arab republic of egypt, and others.

commercial counsellor aly morsi aly and other diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy here were present at the match.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation of Posts and Tele-Communications Leaves Shanghai for Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 11, 1975)

the italian delegation of posts and telecommunications led by giulio orlando, minister of posts and telecommunications of the republic of italy, left shanghai for japan by air today.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on july 9. vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu met and feted the italian guests that evening. while in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and industrial, agricultural and educational establishments where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the local people.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

s. sosorbaram, ambassador to china of the mongolian people's republic, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here at lunch time today to mark the 54th anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

among those attending were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys to china were present.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jul. 10, 1975)

president samora machel of the people's republic of mozambique yesterday morning received chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung at his presidential residence and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Minister of Education Meets Peruvian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

minister of education chou jung-hsin met with martha hildebrandt, director-general of the peruvian national institute of culture, this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers, including hu shou-hsin, wu tsao-wen and wang chung-shu.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

at the invitation of the romanian ministry of transport and telecommunications, a chinese government shipping delegation led by tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transport department of the ministry of communications, left here for bucharest by air today to discuss a governmental shipping agreement between china and romania.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Health Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 11, 1975)

matar ndiaye, senegalese minister of public health and social affairs received here this afternoon members of the chinese medical team and had a friendly talk with them.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was present.

the team arrived here on july 9 to give medical service to the people of senegal.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Union -- Superpower and Super-Exploiter

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

soviet social-imperialism, like the other superpower, is a super-exploiter of the third world. as a superpower, one of its habitual means of extra-economic exploitation is loan-sharking in the guise of economic "aid" -- export of commodities and unloading of high-priced manufactured goods through loans -- and plunder of the raw materials of the "aid"-recipient nations through exchange of unequal values, the practice of unbridled exploitation of the third world countries in international trade.

the soviet revisionists, who claim to be the "natural ally" of the developing countries, are actually their most merciless natural exploiter in the form of loan sharks. the brezhnev clique, which has time and again begged the united states, west germany and japan for credits, extols its own loans to third world countries as "disinterested assistance" and "an effective way to strengthen the national independence of the 'third world' countries" ("pravda" april 3, 1974). to them, in fact, loan-making is merely a means of exploitation, plunder and extortion. according to western press disclosures, soviet social-imperialist loans to third world countries are nominally low-interest and special "preferential development funds". but with the harsh conditions attached

to them, they are in fact a variant of usury, fetters on the debtor nations. speaking of the avarice of the imperialists, lenin said that they were concerned "with skinning the ox twice". the soviet social-imperialists today are trying to skin the recipients of their loans thrice: first, they impose on the recipients obsolete but costly machinery and equipment; secondly, they compel the debtor nations to repay their debts with raw materials and industrial and farm products at forced down prices or even demand cash repayments; thirdly, they attach harsh terms to their loans.

first, let us deal with the selling of worn-out machines through loans. in granting a loan, the soviet revisionists usually stipulate that it must be used by the debtor nation to buy soviet machinery and equipment. in other words, the loans are made in the form of worn-out machines. everyone knows that soviet machines are poor in quality but high in prices, in some cases 20 to 30 per cent above the world market prices. to put it bluntly, the so-called "trade credits" advertized by the soviet revisionists are nothing but a means of selling commodities at higher-than-world-market prices and are thus more predatory in nature. moreover, the soviet revisionists are an old hand in seizing raw materials by means of extending loans. this is because one of the strings attached to their loans is that the debtor nation must repay its debts with "traditional" commodities which are usually priced 10 to 15 and sometimes even 30 per cent below the same commodities on the world market. the gap between the prices of manufactured goods and raw materials was formed on the basis of imperialist monopoly and was the result of the exchange of unequal values, and now this has been furthered by the soviet revisionists. in this way the soviet revisionists have plundered at low prices a colossal amount of goods from developing countries ranging from dressed non-ferrous ores, petroleum, natural gas, long-staple cotton, natural rubber, leather, oils to clothing, furniture, rice, coffee and tropical fruits. sometimes the soviet revisionists take advantage of their position of creditor nation to force the debtor nations to engage in "orientated production", namely to appoint certain factories to turn out products prescribed by the soviet revisionists and selling such products at prices lower than those on the world market as repayment for the soviet loans. the soviet revisionists are not above extortion even when the debt is stipulated to be repaid in cash. for instance, under the pretext of currency devaluation, they would demand an increase in the amount to be repaid or repayment in foreign exchange. thus, "revenue in foreign exchange from loans repaid by the developing countries has increased year by year, which makes an important contribution to the soviet union's balance of international payments". (from an article by s.a. skachkov, chairman of the soviet state committee for foreign economic relations, carried in "pravda" on march 29, 1973.)

another important objective of the soviet revisionists in loan-making is to carry out economic infiltration, interference and control of other countries. the soviet revisionists claim that their "credits for development plans" for developing countries are used to help the recipients develop their economy. but in fact they are used to control these countries and make them dependent on the soviet revisionists. almost all enterprises built with soviet loans, from their designing, construction, production to management, are controlled by soviet experts who behave like real bosses of the enterprises, enjoying all kinds of privileges such as high salaries, private villas, special allowances and free travelling and medical service. in addition, travelling expenses when they and their families are on vacation back in the soviet union are also provided by the recipient countries. it is indeed a heavy burden for these countries to provide for such a group of bosses. statistics show that such expenses alone often account for 20 per cent of the soviet loans. in other words, whatever benefits the soviet-"aid" projects may bring, if at all, one-fifth of the soviet loans has already gone back to the soviet revisionists excl.

moreover, it is a habitual practice of the soviet revisionists to take advantage of the difficulties of others to carry out political intervention and control. when resisted, they will demand prompt repayment for the debts. for example, during the 1973 middle east war, they tried to force egypt to accept a cease-fire by holding up the supply of arms and demanding repayment of 80 million u.s. dollars of interest on the soviet loans. when bangladesh was hit by serious floods in 1974, the soviet revisionists demanded that it repay the 200,000 tons of wheat which they had lent to it. "the financial express" of india reported that in violation of an agreement reached with india, the soviet union asked india for revaluation, by about 4,000 million rupees, in repayment of its outstanding credit and interests on the plea that the rupee had been devalued.

exploited by the two big creditors, the soviet union and the united states, many developing countries are caught in vicious spiralling debts. the repayment of loans and interest has become a heavy burden. in order to repay debts, the developing countries have to give 10 per cent, in some cases even 30 per cent, of their most precious foreign exchange to the creditor countries. overwhelmed with debts, some have to borrow new debts to repay old ones. sometimes, the new loans acquired are not enough to repay the old debts. for example, statistics of the indian ministry of finance show that in the 1973-1974 fiscal year, soviet "aid" to india totalled 139 million rupees, whereas the accumulated principal and interest that india had to repay the soviets in that year amounted to 567 million rupees. india

had to make up the deficiency with money obtained elsewhere or with materials.

from their long and bitter experience, the developing countries have become more and more aware that in depending on foreign loans not only are they unable to free themselves from foreign economic exploitation and control but also their economic development and progress would be impeded by debts. now developing countries are focusing their attention on how to shake off the fetters of foreign debts and began exposing and denouncing usury exploitation. those countries suffering the most from soviet revisionist loan-sharking are waging a struggle against pressure for debt repayment and against blackmail. the egyptian people have won broad sympathy and support throughout the world in their denunciation of the shameful acts of the soviet revisionists in pressing for debt repayment.

the "programme of action" adopted by the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly strongly calls for appropriate urgent measures to "mitigate the adverse consequences for the current and future development of developing countries arising from the burden of external debt contracted on hard terms." this reflects the universal demand of the third world countries.

meanwhile, the developing countries are actively engaged in mutual aid in order to overcome the shortage of funds. "aid" provided by oil-producing countries to non-producing countries is increasing. such loans differ from the usury practised by the soviet revisionists and other imperialists. they are a form of mutual assistance on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and are thus warmly welcomed by the vast developing countries.

the developing countries attach particular importance to tapping new resources and accumulating capital for expanded reproduction through self-reliance so as to reduce borrowing from abroad. this correct approach, which is being accepted by more and more developing countries, opens up broad and bright prospects for the developing countries in freeing themselves from exploitation by foreign loan sharks and in developing their economy independently.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jul. 11, 1975)

prime minister
mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike received chinese ambassador to sri lanka hung ming-ta this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 10, 1975)

president
julius nyerere of the united republic of tanzania received here yesterday morning chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togo-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

the delegation of
the togo-china friendship association led by agbenowossi koffi, minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, changsha, nanking, shanghai, shenyang, anshan and talien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Minister Chang Ching-fu Meets Insurance Delegation from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1975)

chang ching-fu, chinese minister of finance, this afternoon met with all members of the insurance delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by trinh van binh, vice-minister of finance, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking nguyen tien was present on the occasion.

chen hsi-yu, chinese vice-minister of finance, and leading members of departments concerned were also present.

vice-minister chen hsi-yu hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation this evening.

the delegation arrived in peking by train this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's insurance company.

Vietnamese Pharmacological Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1975)

the five-member vietnamese pharmacological study group led by doan phi nhu, vice-president of the pharmacological research institute of the democratic republic of viet nam, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air on july 10 on a study tour of chekiang, kwangtung and kwangsi before going home.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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WORKERS' COLLEGES

Factory-Run Schools Train a New Type of Workers

by

The CCP Committee of the Peking Forges
and Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1975)

Our plant has run a vocational workers' college with a two-year educational system in conjunction with the Peking College of Technology, and the students are mainly recruited from among the workers of the plant itself although workers from fraternal plants all over the country are also accepted.

Why must we run a school? Some people say, "A school is a place for training people, while a plant is a place to employ people, and has no need to run its own school." We hold that a fundamental change has taken place in the outlook of the educational front since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and for the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's educational line socialist colleges are precisely needed for vigorously training people of ability for the three great revolutionary movements. However, at present the number of college graduates allocated is far from able to meet the need of the plant. We should also see that because of the development of the situation of the revolution and production, the broad masses of workers have a higher and higher demand for the study of Marxist theory and the mastery of scientific and technical knowledge. After understanding was unified, we set up this workers' college in 1972 with the support and cooperation of the Peking College of Technology.

Run the School in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Educational Line

We leading cadres of the Party committee have no experience in running a college and our cultural standard is also not high. However, we

hold that the decisive factor of whether or not a school can be properly run lies not in the high or low cultural standard but in the correctness or incorrectness of the line.

For the sake of correctly orienting the line for the running of the school, when the school was first set up, we conducted a thoroughgoing investigation and study. We discovered that after a portion of the worker-students had been approved for college, they thought that since they had already passed politically the three barriers of mass appraisal, workshop recommendation and Party approval, they should now come to the college with a bag for loading knowledge and theory so that they could have "a knack or two" for carrying out technical work upon their graduation from college. Why would the worker-students engender this way of thinking? We made a comparison between two kinds of situation. Before the great cultural revolution, under the domination of the revisionist line in education, the source of and way out for the students could be described in this way: Middle school student--university student--cadre. Since the great cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's educational line, a very big change has taken place in the situation. Students are selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience and the source of students has changed. However, in practice, the college graduates of some places have all become cadres after graduation, and not many of them have returned to take up the practice of production. Our workers' college should firmly be run in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," and should train the broad masses of workers, particularly the young workers, into red and expert workers.

Place "With Socialist Consciousness" Above All Else

The educational policy of our Party should enable the students to become "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture." Because of this, the workers' university must also place ideological and political work for the students above all else, so that every graduate would be imbued "with socialist consciousness." The moment the students came to school, we firmly grasped school entrance education by organizing them to visit such class education exhibitions as Santiaoshih in Tientsin and the mass grave at the Chinghsi Coal Mine and inviting old workers and old poor peasants to make reports on past sufferings and present blessings to them. At the same time, we organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's "July 21" and other relevant instructions, criticize the revisionist line in education, and discuss the three questions of "why do we go to college?" "what should we do in college?" and "where are we going after finishing college?" We also organized the students to study in succession over ten volumes of works by Marx and Lenin, including the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and the writings of Chairman Mao, and to persevere in learning ability for serving the people under the command of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, we also paid attention to guiding the students to keep on resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas. In the process of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we grasped the question of "whether or not diploma should be issued after graduation

from the workers' college?" and guided everbody to develop a debate. This debate eliminated the different old concepts existing deep in the minds of the worker-students that they were different from the rest of the workers.

Throughout the course of teaching, we paid attention to teaching the students not to lose the revolutionary characteristics of the working people. We adopted the method of fixing the shifts and teams as well as the master craftsmen for the students, and let them go regularly to the workshops to take part in labor, to give an account of their ways of thinking and to listen to views. We strived to shape up the school and the plant into an organic whole: When theory classes were set up in a plant, theory classes were also set up in the workers' college. Because the plant had no winter and summer vacation, the workers' college also had no such vacations. As the workers carried on production during the Spring Festival, the students also returned to the plant to work. When the workers convened meetings to exchange ideas obtained in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the students also returned to the plant to report ideas obtained in study.

The Workers' College Must Also Learn from Tach'ing

As the plant must learn from Tach'ing, the workers' college must naturally also learn from Tach'ing.

The first lesson in learning from Tach'ing is to learn the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the workers of Tach'ing. The site of our school is called Chiangmitien, and was formerly a warehouse for the cleaning of sheep intestine. No sooner a student from another place came to the school to take a look, he immediately felt "chilling to the bone as though he had fallen into an icy cavern in the cold winter." He said, "This Chiangmitien is just a rural cart shop." We invited old workers to this "cart shop" to tell how the workers of Tach'ing battled against heaven and earth to capture the first major oilfield in China and how the Chinese working people relied on their own efforts to start new undertakings and made more contributions by working diligently and catching up quickly. In the past three years, inspired by the Tach'ing spirit, the worker-students designed and built classrooms, mess hall, kitchen and game room themselves. They repaired a dozen or so dilapidated houses for use as hostels, installed tap water and drains themselves, reclaimed wasteland and took up both industrial work and farming. Through building the school with hard work, the outlook of the school has changed, and what is more important, the thinking of the student has also changed. Upon graduation, the student who formerly called this school the "cart shop" walked round and round the school, studied it over and over again, and said with excitement, "I shall never forget these two years of college life all my life. I must bring this spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle back to the factory and contribute my strength to the development of industry."

The second lesson in learning from Tach'ing is the lesson of the mass line. In the plant, the masses of workers participate in the running of the enterprise, and in our school, many things are run by the students

themselves. The students have themselves set up six groups, namely, the theory group, the education reform group, the propaganda group, the philosophy study group, the public security group and the livelihood group. Under the guidance of the teachers, the comrades of the theory group are exclusively responsible for the students' political lessons and political studies. Before giving lectures, they listen extensively to the views of the students, and when lecturing, they link up theory with practice so as to have a target to aim at. The students of the propaganda group have started a tabloid called "Newsletter." The livelihood group manages the mess hall, and all kinds of work ranging from the sales of meal tickets, the purchase of food, the management of the treasury to business accounting are carried out by the students themselves.

Integration of Classroom with On-the-Spot Production

When our workers' college was first set up, teachers were invariably worried that if less vocational teaching was given, people would talk about the low quality of the students. Therefore, they adopted the method of accelerating the cramming of knowledge into the students in the classroom. On one occasion, a teacher taught more than 60 pages from the textbook and set over 100 questions in half a day.

We thought that if this were permitted to continue, we would certainly wind up back on the old road of "three separations" and would not be able to bring up the new type of red and expert workers. In the face of this question bearing on the line, we educated everybody of the need to make up their minds in smashing the old system by moving the classroom into the workshop, going up or stepping down many times, and organizing teaching according to the road of linking up theory with practice.

Practice shows that although the bourgeois educational system appears very formidable, it is in essence a paper tiger. For example, concerning electrical appliances for machine tools, their teaching in the classroom would take at least a whole term. But by inviting a worker master craftsman with experience to give lectures, the students were able to master the general principles of designing and installing electrical appliances for machine tools as well as adjusting and testing the circuit, and put out five different types of electrical appliances for machine tools within only a single week. Again, the machine-building technology also took a term to teach in the past. Later, we organized the students to go to the workshops to attend class and take up practice side by side. They managed to completely master the pertinent technological process from design to manufacture in just two months.

Advance in the Direction of Redness and Expertness

Because we insisted on placing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and the transformation of the thinking of the students above all else in the whole course of running the school, there was consequently very great improvement in the political and ideological awareness of the students.

Of the 16 students from the first graduating class, with the exception of one who has become the secretary of the CYL committee and one who has become the deputy secretary of the Party branch in the plant, the other 14 have all returned to production practice in accordance with the requirements of work, and become hardcore forces in grasping the revolution and promoting production. At present, under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there has also been very great improvement in the ideological awareness of the second-term students, and many advanced personalities have appeared.

The educational system of our college covers only two years and it is full of political activities. Is the vocational standard of the students "at most only the standard of a secondary technical school as some people have claimed"? Please take a look at the facts:

After completing the course in "mechanical drawing," the students of the first term have made out a survey and drawing of a unit of 500-ton press forge imported. After completing the course in "spare parts" they have also designed a unit of spherical milling-machine. Upon graduation, they have also designed a unit of 250-ton twin-contact press. Yang Yen-yün, a first-term graduate, returned to take up statistical work in the workshop. On the one hand she carried out properly her statistical work, and on the other hand, she properly carried out reforms in the group. In less than three months, she successfully reformed a bigger project and raised its work efficiency by more than ten times. In less than half a year, the second-term students have produced five units of large machine tools for specific use.

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Colleges Can Also Be Run on Ocean-Going Vessels

by

the CCP Committee of the Tientsin Branch of the Ocean-Shipping Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, China's ocean-going fleet has developed by leaps and bounds. With the fleet expanded, there has also been a sharp increase in the demand for crew members and especially technical cadres. For the sake of solving this contradiction, in accordance with Chairman Mao's "July 21" instruction, we have under the leadership and support of the Party committee at a higher level, set up workers' college with diverse special courses on board vessels since the end of 1972 to provide training for a section of the on-the-job workers. Up to the present, we have trained and promoted in all 650 technical cadres and crew members, thus insuring the meeting of the demand resulting from the expansion of the ocean-going fleet, and bringing about a marked increase in the composition of workers in the ranks of technical cadres and crew members.

The running of schools on ocean-going vessels is a blow to and a restriction of the bourgeois right. There is also a violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines on board ocean-going vessels. The bourgeois concept of grades, viewpoint on employment and worship of and blind faith in foreign things are still serious. Although some workers and sailors are qualified to serve as navigators, they are not permitted on the brigade because of their low cultural level. For a long time there has been a kind of traditional bourgeois prejudices on board the ocean-going vessels. Technical vocation, qualification and experience and academic qualification come first. Because of this, the running of colleges on board the vessels not only can train men of ability with greater, faster, better and more economical results to meet the demand of the vigorous development of the marine transport cause, but also can help in abolishing the idea of bourgeois right.

When the school was first set up, some comrades thought that as the "conditions on board ocean-going vessels are unique" the school could not be run. After a conscientious analysis of the salient features and concrete conditions of production on board ocean-going vessels, the Party committee mobilized the masses to start a big debate on the subject of "Can schools be run on board ocean-going vessels?" Everybody said: As vessels sailing on oceans frequently encounter storms, this is not convenient to classroom teaching. However, successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat must be steeled and brought up in the three great revolutionary movements. The bigger the storm, the more can it temper the will of the people and cultivate in them the indomitable revolutionary spirit of waging struggle against the violent storms and furious waves. Such unique conditions could be made full use of to learn and master the ability to survive the test in ship operation in production practice. The few people on board a ship are frequently on the move, and this is the unfavorable condition. However, the

concentration of the crew on board a vessel facilitates the making of unified arrangements for periods of study. As a vessel at sea is less subjected to outside interference, the students can study with concentrated energy, and this is also a favorable condition for running the school. The debate further strengthened everybody's determination to take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in running the school through self-reliance. Not long afterward, the "July 21" workers' college was set up on board the vessel.

In our workers' college, apart from such common courses as politics and English which are unified in organization with a ship as the unit, the other special courses are conducted by the navigation and engine departments themselves and special classes are run down to the lowest basic level. A vessel implements the system of assigning responsibility to each post, and every post has its different sphere of work and division of labor, and is actually a special course. Because of this, based on the principle of linking up theory with reality and the method of learning warfare from warfare, we organized the students to learn operations in their work. On the basis of the practical knowledge obtained, study of theory was organized, and the students were then allowed to deepen their comprehension and to keep on raising their standards through the practice of production.

It is not possible to provide full-time teachers for the school run on board the vessel, and every crew member is basically a student as well as a teacher. Those whose technical knowledge is low in certain fields study technical knowledge in those fields. Those whose technical knowledge is high in certain fields are responsible for teaching technical knowledge in those fields. They study and teach whatever they are doing. For example, during a five months round-trip, the vessel "Ch'angt'ing" held nine special classes with more than 20 persons serving as part-time teachers. Besides the teaching material on basic theory supplied by the company, all teaching materials are mainly compiled by the school itself through mobilizing the masses and in accordance with the existing equipment, instruments and production condition of the vessel and the need of the students. Teaching materials of this kind link theory with reality, and are to the point and easy to learn and understand. They have done away with the set of scholastic formulae and contents that are divorced from production and reality found in the old teaching materials. The study period of various vessels is based on the principle of longer periods for collective use and shorter periods for private study and individual tutoring for actively developing teaching activities.

Practice shows that our way of running schools on board ocean-going vessels is an effective way for training people of ability with greater, faster, better and more economical results to meet with the need for vigorously developing the maritime industry.

* * *

NEW PEASANTRY

Bring Up a Generation of New Peasants with Communist Consciousness

- an investigation of the Tachai brigade's linking reality with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1975)

Since the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party branch of the Tachai brigade has organized the whole body of Party members, cadres and commune members to study passage by passage Marxist quotations on the dictatorship of the proletariat and discuss the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie topic by topic on the basis of linking up theory with practice. They have reviewed and analyzed what the Tachai Party branch has supported and opposed in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and what it has developed and restricted. From practice to theory, they have come to understand deeply that the struggle waged by Tachai in the past two decades and more is the struggle of the proletariat for continuously triumphing over the bourgeoisie and sweeping away the soil breeding capitalism, and is aimed at training the commune members of Tachai into a generation of new peasants with communist consciousness energetically devoted to building a bastion of iron on the rural battlefront for combating and guarding against revisionism.

Build a Bastion of Iron for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

In the course of studying theory this time, the comrades of Tachai have first come to clearly understand that Tachai is not dropped out of the skies, nor is it in a vacuum. Like other communes and brigades in the countryside throughout the country, it is a socialist collective economy. It practices commodity production, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money. There is bourgeois right and there exist soil and conditions engendering capitalism in the economic sphere and the realm of the superstructure. If it is thought that as Tachai is an advanced brigade and the consciousness of its commune members high, there is no market for capitalist influence, this is incompatible with reality. So long as we take a look at the theory of Tachai, we would understand this point.

After the land reform and up to the period of cooperation, Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line advocating what was called "four big freedoms" and "peasants with three horses, one plow and one cart" did find some reflection in Tachai. Some rich middle peasants who most diligently worshipped Marshal Chao Kung impulsively shouted the slogan, "To get rich quick, croppers should practice buying and selling." They started a bogus mutual-aid "group of tough guys" and dreamed of amassing a fortune and retracing the old road. The "group of the old and the young" led by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei doggedly followed the socialist road, resisted the evil wind of the revisionist line,

consolidated the collective economy and forced the so-called "group of tough guys" to concede defeat before the superiority of socialism and follow the road of mutual help and cooperation. This was the first battle fought by Tachai for reforming the small producers.

From the switch-over to people's communes to the period of three years of temporary difficulties, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for "san-tzu i-pao," a gust of evil wind preaching "white grass, black market and small plot" that appeared in Hsiyang county at that time again made the minority of rich peasants in Tachai waver in their thinking. Hitting the nail on the head, the Tachai Party branch pointed out: Since "san-tzu i-pao" aims at restoring the system of private ownership of the means of production, it naturally would bring evil consequences leading to the polarization of the poor and rich peasants. They again used the principle that "only socialism can save China" to educate the peasants and guided them to fight against the revisionist line that flaunted the socialist signboard to practice capitalist restoration.

In 1963, Tachai suffered from a flood disaster. With the advent of difficulties, the enemy seized the opportunity to incite the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism with "everyone finding his own outlet and everyone going his own way." The Party branch of Tachai doggedly adhered to the socialist orientation and led the peasants to "first regulate the slopes and afterward the mounds." Through self-reliance and hard struggle, they brought in a big bumper harvest in a year of natural disasters, thus bringing about a big change in the rural outlook. From practice, everyone saw the great superiority of socialism and the tremendous strength of the collective economy. This struggle once again pounded against the narrow concept of small production and ushered people's thinking into a new realm.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line met with resistance from the broad masses in Tachai. But the winds didn't stop although the tree wanted to remain quiet, and the struggle was still very violent. The socialist new things in Tachai were attacked, and the movement for Hsiyang to learn from Tachai was interfered with. The Tachai Party branch took the lead in vigorously criticizing the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line together with the fraternal communes and brigades, thus tempering the peasants' ability to discern revisionism in the midst of a big storm.

Looking back over the influence of the several two-line struggles within the Party on Tachai, the comrades of Tachai have a deeper and deeper understanding of Lenin's teaching, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." They have comprehended further the two points long taught by Chairman Mao: (1) The broad masses of peasants are willing to gradually follow the socialist road under the leadership of the Party. (2) The Party is capable of leading the peasants to follow the socialist road. They are of the view that although educating the peasants is a long-term and formidable task, so long as we strengthen Party leadership, constantly instill into them socialist thinking and criticize the capitalist tendencies, it is entirely possible to eliminate the influence of the remnant ideas of small production and bring up the peasants as a generation of new people with communist consciousness.

To Educate the Peasants, It Is First Necessary To Educate the Cadres

How to strengthen the Party's education of the peasants? In the course of study, the Tachai Party branch have repeatedly discussed this question. Based on many years of practice, they have derived this experience: To educate the peasants, it is first necessary to educate the cadres. In the course of sutdy this time, they especially call upon the Party branch members, cadres and Party members to soberly see that in the countryside of today there still exist soil and conditions breeding capitalism, and that bourgeois ideas and the traditional habits of small production are still making inroads into and contaminating us all the time. Every comrade must consciously transform his thinking, consciously combat and guard against revisionism and be the leader in criticizing the bourgeoisie and eliminating the influence of all old ideologies and the old traditional force of habit.

For many years, the Tachai Party branch have adopted many measures for educating the cadres. Topping the list is the organization of the cadres to study the theory of revolution. The members of the Party branch of the brigade have formed a central study group. The brigade also constantly launch reading classes for cadres. In the past few years, the whole brigade was enveloped in a thick atmosphere of reading works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Every evening, the Party branch members and brigade cadres set themselves to reading, and the Party members and CYL members also did so. They also inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants to reading. With a deep understanding, the cadres said that reading made us head from lack of consciousness to consciousness toward many things. For instance, as Tachai is daily occupied with production and struggle, the cadres could clearly see that this is not just the relationship between an individual and the natural world, but first of all a question of for whom, a question of fighting heaven and earth for the state, for the collective or for individual. Therefore, they are capable of doggedly putting proletarian politics in command, making the thought of revolution take the lead, and educating the commune members to make a concerted effort in the struggle for building socialism.

For many years, the Tachai Party branch tackled cadre participation in collective productive labor as an important measure for combating and guarding against revisionism. They imposed very strict demands on the cadres: "We must be both cadres and commune members." As cadres, we cannot let the masses feed us: "We cannot be cadres without participating in labor." They also stipulated: Cadres who have no meetings or office work to attend to should participate in labor in day time. Remuneration for labor for cadres and their family dependents cannot exceed that for commune members contributing an equal amount of labor.

Educated by the Party branch, the cadres of Tachai seriously carried out these requirements and stipulations. They also consciously took the lead in doing heavy, filthy and dangerous work in labor and worked selflessly for the revolution. This was true of the old cadres as well as the young cadres. They held that only by "choosing heavy burdens to shoulder and suffering ahead of others" could we be the servants of the people worthy of the name, and forever preserve the natural colors of ordinary laborers.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei had now returned to Tachai. He still persisted in doing collective productive labor and personally educated the youth to plant crops. The old brigade leader Chia Ch'eng-jang was still the one who rose the earliest every day in the whole village. He was the first to show up for work and the last to leave. In day time, deputy secretary Liang Pien-liang shed more perspiration than any other commune member working in the fields. In the evening, back in the village, he was busier than any one else. There were also Chia Chin-ts'ai who was described by others as "impervious to disease," Sung Li-ying who was described by others as "impervious to fatigue," and Kuo Feng-lien who was a good successor firmly for taking the lead in the revolution and labor. Those who came to visit Tachai said: "We have seen Tachai that has changed in its mountains, its soil, in its output, but the natural colors of the cadres and laboring people of Tachai will never change." The cadres of Tachai said: "This invariability is precisely for guarding against change."

To combat revisionism and guard against revisionism, the Party branch of Tachai constantly reminded the cadres to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and be on the alert at all times against the situation that "the bourgeoisie would also come out to applaud us when the people thank us because of victory." In the past, the class enemy presented the cadres with gifts of this and that kind, such gifts were rejected. At present, there were often individuals inside and outside the brigade who presented the cadres of Tachai several cartons of cigarettes in the hope that this would help speed things up. Could these cigarettes be accepted? Some said that this was an expression of good will that was difficult to decline. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said: "These cigarettes, though unlike what was given by the class enemy out of a different motive, also could not be accepted. The cadres of Tachai have their name linked with public interests and not private interests. You will win any favor from them if you give them anything, and you will also not offend them if you don't." In this way, the Tachai Party branch educated the cadres to nip trouble in the bud in daily life and guard against at all times corruption by bourgeois ideas. One year, such an incident was known to have occurred. There was a "skilled carpenter" of a wood work group of the brigade who was trusted by the commune members. Later, it was discovered that he had committed acts for the benefit of self at the expense of the public. After investigation, it was revealed that this carpenter was able to carry out activities of this kind because a young Party member in charge of financial affairs had given him the greenlight. At that time, laying hold of this case, the Party branch launched a political struggle against turning public property into private property, with emphasis laid on educating the cadres. Meanwhile, the masses were taught to resolutely resist the "bourgeois" practice.

In the course of reviewing the experience in the education of cadres, the Party branch of Tachai have come to realize that educating cadres is a long-range program for combating and guarding against revisionism that could not be relaxed for a moment. In the past few years, they had vigorously grasped the revolution in the superstructure. At present, they have again linked up the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, vigorously criticized Lin Piao's revisionist jargons such as "luring people with public offices, emoluments

and favors," cited the good Party members, good cadres and good youths in the struggle against corrosion by the bourgeoisie, and fostered socialist justice to hit out at the evil wind of the bourgeoisie.

Gradually Sweep Away the Soil Breeding Capitalism

Through integrating theory with practice this time, the Tachai Party branch have also come to understand further the need to gradually sweep away the soil breeding capitalism and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again is a task of paramount importance that must be persevered in through fighting a prolonged battle.

In the course of study, the Party branch again analyzed the main measures adopted by Tachai in those years for consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy. They held that some measures adopted in the past were all helpful to the promotion of common affluence and the prevention of the enlargement of differences. At that time, although they did not quite understand what was called "bourgeois right," because they had seriously studied and implemented the Party's basic line and policies, these measures had in essence not only recognized the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois right but also taken into consideration the need to restrict it. For instance, the new system of workpoint assessment practiced by them not only embodied the socialist principle of distribution based on "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" but also criticized "workpoints in command." Through the implementation of this new system, the propagation of communist thinking was expanded and the consciousness of the commune members in tilling land for the revolution was raised. Again under the circumstances of the constant strengthening of the collective economy accompanied by constant increase in the commune members' income, they constantly readjusted the ratio of distribution among the state, the collective and the individual, and increased public reserves for extending collective production, building collective housing projects and starting collective public welfare undertakings such as health, culture and education. All these helped toward strengthening the commune members' idea of fighting for communism through the strengthening of the collective enterprise.

They have summed up the experience acquired since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and come further to understand that in order to gradually sweep away the old soil, it is imperative to strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the ideological sphere. They have discussed the two incidents that happened in recent years. One involved two commune members who went out to graze the cattle. One of the commune members repaired a shoulder pole for the brigade and collected and carried several thousand catties of grass for the collective. Haunted by selfishness, the other one felled 20 small trees on the hills of a fraternal brigade for use as wooden handles and brought them home. At that time, the Party branch organized everyone to discuss the contrast between "one shoulder pole and 20 wooden handles." They brought forth the two different world outlooks of working for the public and for private ends, and taught the commune members to continuously eliminate selfish and impure thoughts. The other incident was that in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, it was found that the "four old things" already

eliminated had again shown some signs of revival. Though these two incidents were minor matters, they were brought up for discussion to make everyone clearly realize that the revolution in the superstructure was protracted and complicated and could in no way be given up half-way, otherwise conditions would be retained for the restoration of capitalism. Recently, for the sake of gradually sweeping away the old soil, they made richer and more colorful the socialist new cultural activities launched since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, publicized the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the communist spirit, and criticized the bourgeois ideology and the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the decline.

They also reviewed the struggle in those years to build Tachai into a socialist new countryside with all-round development in agriculture, afforestation, animal husbandry and side occupations, and saw therefrom that the peasants received education from the criticism of the old world and also from the building of the new world and gradually eliminated the concept of private ownership and the traditions and habits of small production in the course of carrying out production on a mass scale for building socialism. These were the facts in the past 20 years and more. The effort of Tachai in building socialist agriculture and transforming mountains and rivers in an area marked by seven ditches, eight ridges and one slope took on an increasingly large scale. It moved from slope control to building "sponge fields" and again to removing mountains to fill in ditches for the creation of plains, thus enabling the per-mow grain output to rise from 800 catties in 1964 to 1,100 catties in 1974. All these brought to people not merely an output of several hundred thousand catties of grain, but first of all the future prospects and ideals of communism, thus broadening everyone's horizon and strengthening everyone's confidence. At a time the four battles were fought at Langwoch'ang and the old dams were removed to create plains, some people for a time could not arrive at a right perception of things. They said, "Now, every family of Tachai has surplus grain and the brigade has reserves and is in a position to sell several hundred thousand yuan worth of grain. Why is it still necessary to remove the 'sponge fields' and rebuild the plains?" Communist Party member Shih Kuei-lin who sacrificed his life in the four battles fought at Langwoch'ang did not think in this way. He said, "If it is for self, I would have rested long ago. For communism, we must still work for several hundred years!" His words gave expression to the Tachai peasants' strong determination in fighting for the communist cause all their life.

At present, the Tachai Party branch is continuously leading the cadres and commune members to further clarify the question of the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the basis of integrating theory with practice. They say grandly, "With the emancipation of mankind, we are emancipated. Never will we forget the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "For what do we work so hard and so vigorously? It's for the elimination of the system of the exploitation of man by man on the globe and for the realization of communism!"

- By the investigation and research office
of the CCP Committee of Hsiyang
County, Shansi Province

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IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Another Big Irrigation Project Completed on Yellow River

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 14, 1975)

a big electrically-powered irrigation project has just gone into operation in pingyin county, shantung province, in the lower reaches of the yellow river.

two large pumping stations lift water in two stages from the yellow river to a mountainous area, capable of handling 23 cubic metres per second, they are connected with a 15-kilometre trunk canal and a hundred kilometres of sub-trunk canals and numerous ditches. the water lifted is conducted past hillsides and across gullies to irrigate 23,000 hectares of farmland in pingyin and feicheng counties. the project also includes the supply of drinking water for 60,000 hill dwellers. the people made use of the fertile silt carried by the river to improve 1,860 hectares of low-lying fields.

drought plagued the hilly areas in the southeastern part of pingyin county and western part of feicheng county nine years out of ten, for annual rainfall there averages only 600 millimetres and the water-table is at least a hundred metres below the surface of the land.

the great proletarian cultural revolution imbued the local people with enthusiasm for building this and other irrigation projects. they drew up plans to make better use of yellow river water, change the natural conditions and produce more grain to support the country's socialist revolution and construction. working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they completed the two water-lifting pumping stations, dug the trunk canal and underground tunnels, constructed 36 sluice gates, bridges, aqueducts and other items, and put up power transmission lines and other facilities in three winter-spring periods. this big irrigation project, known as the tienshan project, is bringing about a marked improvement in agricultural production in the two counties.

Massive Water Conservancy Work Brings Prosperity to Chinghai Plateau

(NCNA-English Sining, July 14, 1975)

the irrigated acreage on the chinghai plateau, northwest china, has reached 160,000 hectares, three and half times the pre-liberation figure.

chinghai is the source of china's two longest rivers -- the yangtze and yellow rivers.

to date, chinghai province has completed 60 major water conservancy projects, each of which waters 670 hectares of farmland, plus 370 pumping stations and 163 hydro-electric power stations of various sizes.

in the province's livestock breeding area, grazing grounds have been extended by 240,000 hectares following the completion of 16 big projects and nearly 1,000 smaller canals, pipelines, ponds and pump wells.

all these projects have played an important role in speeding up chinghai's farming production and animal husbandry.

the largest tributary of the yellow river, the 310-kilometre-long huangshui river, runs through the northeast part of the province, serving an area of 15,000 square kilometres of fertile land with a warm climate, good communications and plenty of water. before liberation, reactionary kuomintang rule made it impossible to develop the area. however, since liberation, the local people, relying on the collective strength of the agricultural cooperatives and later the people's communes, have dug 2,000 irrigation canals and put up a number of big water conservancy works. irrigated fields in the huangshui region has been enlarged to 60,000 hectares as against the pre-liberation figure of 26,600 hectares.

commune members living in the chienshan prefecture, which is part of the huangshui river basin, have gained admirable results in developing their villages and harnessing this part of the yellow river. they have changed 3,000 square kilometres of land which was liable to soil erosion, planted trees on 5,330 hectares and terraced 23,330 hectares of mountain slopes. this has reduced by 50 per cent the amount of silt which used to be washed away into the yellow river.

in chuanshui prefecture of the huangshui river basin, all the farmland has been brought under irrigation, soil erosion has been brought under control and flooding has been put to an end.

the hsunhua sala autonomous county alongside the yellow river used to be called "arid hsunhua". in 1958, people of various nationalities in this county, led by the county's party committee, first built the huangfeng canal, the first in the province to directly lift water from the yellow river for irrigation purposes; then in 1965 a hydro-electric power station was put up on the canal to raise the water still further, up to the lower reaches of the mountains. now the irrigated area in this autonomous county has been expanded, and the people have 0.06 hectares per capita that give high and stable yields. "arid hsunhua" has achieved all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. and its grain output keeps rising.

several electrically controlled irrigation stations have also gone up in other areas along the banks of the yellow river, directly lifting water from the river for irrigation. the local people say proudly: "we no longer live at the mercy of nature."

the chinghai plateau is crisscrossed by numerous large and small rivers including a number of tributaries of the yangtze and yellow rivers. the conditions for developing hydro-electric power generation are good. but before liberation there was only one hydro-electric power station with a capacity of less than 200 kilowatts, built with large scale wasteful effort by bourgeois experts using imported equipment. now much bigger and far more efficient ones can be built with locally-made equipment by a people's commune alone. to date 163 power stations of various sizes have been erected, with a total generating capacity of 24,000 kilowatts.

chinghai is one of china's five major animal husbandry areas. before liberation shortage of water and sparse rainfall hampered animal husbandry. since liberation, the state has constructed a group of key water conservancy projects in water-short grasslands. a large expanse of wasteland has been changed into lush grazing grounds. this is in addition to the nemerous smaller works. cadres and herdsmen of the chiehchi people's commune, kungho county, for example, have been steadily building water conservancy works since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. their winterspring grazing grounds now support 60 per cent more animals.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Shanghai Tops Half-Yearly Plan for Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 13, 1975)

china's leading industrial city shanghai overfulfilled its state quotas for industry, communications and capital construction for the first half of this year on top of big rises in preceding years. the volume of cargoes handled by rail, ship and harbour in this period broke previous records. investments in capital construction more than doubled the figure in the same period of last year.

in addition to increased production, new headway was made by the city's industries in developing high-quality, large and precision products. among these were eight-metre hobbing machine, eight-metre gear grinding machine, 3.1-metre axial-flow pump and complete set of petroleum metering installation. over 10,000 new varieties and designs were added in light, textile and handicraft industries.

these achievements were made under the impetus of the study movement on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. after chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory was made public this spring, a new high tide of study swept shanghai's industrial and communications departments. workers, cadres and technicians shared the view that since 1975 is the final year in the country's fourth five-year plan, shanghai must give full play to its role as an industrial centre and outstrip all production targets as a contribution to building china into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of this century and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

shanghai's working class unswervingly carried out the principle of developing industry with steel as the key link. daily steel output rose month after month. many steel plants and workshops scored new records in per furnace or per shift output and in daily or monthly output. despite the hot weather in june, daily output of steel and rolled steel rose by 18.8 and 21.7 per cent respectively over the average of the preceding five months. besides, more than 1,200 varieties of new metal materials were trial-manufactured for the country's major projects and scientific research items.

closer socialist cooperation marked the relationship among the city's various industrial departments, factories, workshops, shifts and groups. workers declared: "we are all masters of the country although we may work in different trades." mutual support effectively promoted production. soon after the shanghai no. 13 radio factory trial-produced an electronic computer which can do 500,000 calculations a second, workers of three other factories worked night and day to rush out a large batch of top-

quality electronic elements to help put the new computer into production in a short time. after meeting their own half-yearly targets, 40 light industry factories sent people to help other factories. the light industry's output value in the january-june period was 11.3 per cent over the same 1974 period.

leading cadres and technicians at various levels in the city's industrial and communications departments made it a practice to join the workers in studying revolutionary theory, doing work and making technical innovations at frequent intervals. a mass drive for technical transformation was in full swing throughout the city. in the first six months of the year, over 10,000 technical innovation items were introduced and 2,000 highly efficient special-purpose machine tools made. electronics, laser, industrial television and other new techniques, technologies and equipment are more widely in use.

POWER INDUSTRY

China's Power Industry Fulfills Half-Yearly Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1975)

china's power industry fulfilled its half-yearly state quotas as the workers study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

by the end of june, 12 per cent more electricity was generated than the comparable period of last year. fuel consumption was lowered and productivity raised. several large and medium-sized power-generating units were installed and put into operation to increase power supply for industry and agriculture.

measures were adopted to maintain the equipment in good condition in order to produce more electricity. the time spent on equipment repair was shortened and quality of work improved in the first six months of the year, ensuring smooth operation and a steady rise in power supply month by month. from january to mid-may, daily output exceeded the previous peak, far above the target set in this year's national plan.

workers of the power industry made more technical innovations this year to tap potential. mass participation in technical innovations brought about higher productivity, smoother operation and higher output in the paiyangho power plant in shantung province.

the kaoching power station at shihchingshan in peking and the liaoning power plant in northeast china.

much coal was saved by the power departments. coal consumption was much lower than last year in power plants in sian, tzupo, shanghai, szuping, chinnan, chengchow, kaifeng, chengtu, chungking and hsingtai.

HAILSTORMS

Southwest China County Disperses Hailstorms

(NCNA-English Chengtu, July 13, 1975)

the county meteorological station warned that a hailstorm was imminent when dark clouds appeared one day last may over mienning county of szechwan province, southwest china. thousands of people, including cadres at various levels, rushed to mountain tops and manned hailstorm dispersing posts.

they fired indigenous cannon and guns into the skies over a large area and within an hour the sky cleared and the ripening summer crops were saved. the cloud banks moved on and dropped rain instead of hail, to the benefit of standing rice and maize.

the county organized over a dozen hail-dispersing battles this year. they guaranteed a ten percent increase of this year's summer harvest compared with last year.

this hailstorm county on the szechwan-tibet plateau can more or less control this natural calamity. it dispersed over 40 hail-carrying cloud formations in 1973 and 1974. damage to grain crops by hailstorm has been reduced by 94 percent. the county's per unit yield and total output of grain are three and four times more respectively the early post-liberation figures. half of the production brigades in the county have surpassed the six-ton per-hectare annual grain target.

a national conference on prevention of hailstorms was recently held in the county at which representatives of the county related their experience.

inhabited by yi, tibetan, han and other nationalities, the county is bordered by mountain ranges and sub-tropical belts in southern part of szechwan. when cold air currents from the mountains and warm currents from the river valley meet, the result often is hailstorms concentrated in the 15-day period when the autumn crops are gathered.

hailstorms brought much suffering to the local people before liberation, a hailstorm in 1939 destroyed all the crops. carrying dead animals struck by hail, peasants marched to the county seat to demand the reactionary kuomintang government lowering taxes. instead, a new "anti-hailstorm" tax was imposed. many people were forced to sell their children or go begging.

serious efforts against the calamity began after liberation under the leadership of the county party committee and people's government. a meteorological team composed of cadres, specialists and experienced peasants was formed and investigated the county's atmospheric conditions. they experimented with various hail-fighting weapons on a mountain top 4,000 metres above sea level where hailstorms occur several times a day. through investigations and experiments, they traced the cause, route and characteristics of the hail-carrying cloud formations and determined the efficiency of various hail-fighting weapons.

on this basis, the county organized three battle-lines against hailstorms 50 kilometres long and built 300 firing centres operated by a thousand commune members who are called up when such cloud formations appear. headquarters in charge of the work were set up in the county and in districts, communes, brigades and teams. over 300 combat groups composed mainly of militiamen were formed. the local militia included hail-fighting in its military training programme. in cooperation with meteological workers, over 90 mass observation groups accurately forecast hailstorms.

the equipment produced by the people in the spirit of self-reliance is turned out by small county-run factories. communes and brigades manufacture indigenous cannon and guns, as well as explosives. the commune members also use other simple methods.

MODEL COMMUNISTS

Lozang Tanzin, Model in Cherishing the People

(NCNA-English Lhasa, July 13, 1975)

lozang tanzin, a communist fighter who saved the life of a tibetan boy by sacrificing his own, is being praised by the people throughout the tibetan plateau.

a communist party member of tibetan nationality, lozang tanzin was deputy leader of the fifth company of an engineering regiment under the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army. for a dozen years after he joined in revolutionary work, he proved himself worthy of the party's education by assiduously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and implementing chairman mao's teaching: "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." seeking neither fame nor gain and fearing neither hardship nor death, he cherished a lofty goal and worked selflessly for the people in the glorious revolutionary tradition of the people's liberation army. on eighteen occasions he risked his life to save his comrades-in-arms and protect the people and their property. finally, on december 30, 1974, he died a heroic death while rescuing a tibetan boy from a hole in an ice-bound river.

lozang tanzin was born in a serf's family in autumn 1946. his mother died in a street corner in lhasa and his father was made homeless under the oppression of slave-owners in old tibet. as a child he had to tend animals for a manorial lord and later became a slave boy in a lamasery. toiling all day in hunger and cold and often humiliated and beaten by the master, he knew the bitterness of an inhuman life.

in 1959, the utterly reactionary, dark and cruel and savage system of serfdom was over thrown during the democratic reform in tibet, and the million serfs became their own masters. contrasting the new society with the old, lozang tanzin saw in chairman mao and the communist party a great saviour of the suffering masses and concluded that to follow them is the only way to win a bright future.

he took an active part in building up the new tibet and became one of the first generation of tibetan workers. at the construction site of the nachin power station, he overfulfilled his quota every day. the great proletarian cultural revolution further aroused his revolutionary enthusiasm, and he was elected an advanced worker on five occasions and commended as an outstanding member of the communist youth league.

lozang tanzin joined the chinese people's liberation army in january 1972 and was admitted into the communist party soon afterwards. determined to be a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he studied hard the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. illiterate in the pre-liberation days, he had learned to read and write in the tibetan and han languages while studying revolutionary theory since liberation. he kept up his study every evening no matter how tired he was. in three years of army life he finished reading the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other works and took voluminous notes on them. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, lozang tanzin became an instructor at his company's evening school for political and general studies. applying the standpoint of marxism, he probed into the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools in chinese history and criticized the doctrines of confucius and mencius and all ideologies of the exploiting classes in the light of current class struggle. in less than a year he wrote 25 articles on gains from his study of revolutionary theory and 33 articles criticizing lin piao and confucius.

he showed selfless devotion to the defence and construction of china's frontier areas. his typical remark was: "communism cannot be attained by just waiting for it; it has to be won in a revolutionary and death-defying spirit excl."

when lozang tanzin and other soldiers were sinking a well on a winter day, they struck water at a depth of five metres. putting on waterproof coats, he and his comrades started working in the icy water. water leaked through his coat and soaked his padded clothes, but he was not worried. finally he came up to the surface at the insistence of his comrades, but immediately went down again after warming himself up with some wine.

when mountain torrents caused by a heavy downpour swept towards the company's construction site and threatened to wash away a pile of valuable building materials, lozang tanzin forgot about his stomach pain and joined his comrades in a two-hour battle against the torrents in the rainstorm. one fighter of the company was moved to say: "our deputy leader is an iron man with a red heart excl."

lozang tanzin's whole-hearted devotion to the cause of revolution was also seen in his boundless love for his comrades and for the people. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching, "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and

work entirely in the people's interests", he emulated the example of the late great communist fighter lei feng and acted everywhere in the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of unity between the army and the people and between officers and men. everywhere he performed good deeds in the spirit of utter devotion to others without any throught of self. thus everywhere he helped to forge a sincere revolutionary relationship between comrades.

when he went out on a trip on an assignment, he propped up crops lodging by the roadside and carried things for grannies trudging along the country trails. on holidays he helped nearby production teams collect manure and fetched water for emancipated serfs' families that were short of hands. when a printing house in the vicinity was building a bathroom for its workers, he went there to carry rocks and bricks.

cherishing deep proletarian feelings for fighters in his company, lozang tanzin worked in close unity with them in an advance toward the common revolutionary goal. as deputy company leader, he showed meticulous care for fighters of han nationality. he often told fighters of tibetan nationality: "these han comrades are sons of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants. as our class brothers, they have come from all over the country to these highlands to build up and defend the frontier areas. we should give them more consideration and help." inspired by his words and deeds, the cadres and fighters of tibetan and han nationalities rallied to a man and did an excellent job in every field.

at a construction project, lo hua, a fighter of han nationality, got trapped in a major landslide and fainted when much of his body was buried under sandstone. lozang tanzin ran towards him against a hail of falling stones, retrieved him from under the sandstone and carried him away on his back. just then a giant rock the size of a square table came hurtling down in their direction. lozang tanzin stepped aside and shielded the rescued fighter with his body, and in an instant blood spurted from his own face which had been scratched by the rock. enduring the pain he carried lo hua to the clinic at top speed. when the fighter came to, he was moved to tears at the sight of the injury on the face of his deputy company leader.

lozang tanzin rose to the occasion whenever the people's interests were at stake. always thinking in terms of public interest instead of his own, and ready to give his life to save others, he demonstrated the noble qualities of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat.

risking his life, he rescued a drowning child from the turbulent nyang river and saved a worker at the foot of a collapsing wall.

he brought a panicked horse to safety from the verge of a precipice, retrieved an ox from a pond, and battled against fire and flood on many occasions.

on the afternoon of december 30, 1974, eight children of tibetan and han nationalities were skating on a frozen river south of the people's park in lhasa when mimar, an 11-year-old tibetan boy, slipped into an ice hole in the middle of the river. lozang tanzin, who happened to be passing by, heard the shouts for help and rushed to the scene. just as he was trying to pull the boy out of the hole, the thin ice crumbled under him and he too fell into the hole.

the piercingly cold water was about six metres deep. almost entirely submerged by it, lozang tanzin mustered all his strength and lifted mimar to the surface. but the ice around the hole was so thin that it collapsed the moment mimar got hold of the edge and tried to clamber out. lozang tanzin tried hard several times and eventually pushed him onto solid ice. mimar was saved, but never again did lozang tanzin rise above water, for he had been swept away by the swift current under the ice.

p.l.a. men, workers and doctors in the vicinity sped to the riverside, broke the ice coating and finally lifted lozang tanzin out of water and rushed him to hospital. leading comrades of the public health bureau of the tibetan autonomous region and the hospital party committee took personal charge of the effort to save him. long submerged in the icy water, he died the death of a people's hero.

the father of the rescued boy, emancipated serf yeshe, said in tears: "lozang tanzin gave his life to save my little mimar. i shall see to it that mimar is educated into one like him."

the local emancipated serfs and p.l.a. commanders and fighters are now deepening a movement to learn from comrade lozang tanzin.

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order to confer on lozang tanzin the title of honour of "model in cherishing the people" and called on the commanders and fighters of the whole army to learn from him and strive for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Angolan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the angolan national liberation front delegation led by hendrik vaal neto, member of the political bureau of the front and secretary of state for information of the angolan transitional government. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the chinese ministry of education, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of john evans, president of the university of toronto, and his wife. they had a friendly talk.

john evans and his wife arrived in peking on july 10. they will leave here tomorrow to visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND COMORO ISLANDS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence of Comoro Islands

(NCNA-Enlgish Peking, July 13, 1975)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday sent a message to ahmed abdallah, head of state of comoro islands, warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of the independence of comoro islands. the message reads:

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of comoro islands, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government and people of comoro. i would like to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the chinese government has decided to recognize comoro islands. i believe the friendly relations between our two countries will develop daily.

may the comorian people achieve continuous new successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of national independence and territorial integrity.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Superpowers Must Stop Interfering in Cypriot Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

since the military coup d'etat of july 15 last year, cyprus has experienced a whole year of turbulence under the intervention and overt and covert rivalry of the two superpowers. facts over the past year show once again that the contention between the two superpowers is the root cause of intranquillity in that region. wherever superpower rivalry occurs, the countries and people suffer.

cyprus is strategically important as it lies between europe and its flank, the middle east, which are the focus of contention between the two superpowers, and because it is close to the entry of the suez canal. this geographical position has made it a target of imperialist rivalry for long years. way back in the days of the cypriot people's struggle for independence,

the imperialists tried to prolong their rule by sowing discord between the greek and turkish cypriots, a policy of "divide and rule". hence the root of confrontation. after cyprus won independence, the two superpowers have been contending with each other for dominating that country. before last year's incidents in cyprus, one superpower had continuously strengthened its position there while the other manoeuvred for a foothold in the east mediterranean. both utterly disregard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus in their efforts to bring this strategic island under their own influence and control. shortly after the soviet-u.s. summit meeting in july last year when talks about "detente" were still ringing in people's ears and the ink of the soviet-u.s. "agreements" was hardly dry, sabre-rattling started between the two superpowers.

the past year has witnessed the most odious manoeuvres of the two superpowers around the cyprus question. the soviet social-imperialists in particular make no scruple of stirring up ill feeling, supporting one against the other one day and making a 180-degree turn the next, with a view to aggravating differences and fishing in troubled waters. in their manoeuvres, the two superpowers have served as teachers by negative example, educating the cypriot people. a noted cypriot political figure pointed out that cyprus is a victim of the two superpowers' contention. a cypriot journalist said that in their intensifying contention in europe and the middle east, the two superpowers will not spare cyprus. "unfortunately, it is the naked truth," he added. "not only on our island of only 9,200 square kilometres, but in other parts of the world today, turbulence invariably finds its roots in the contention between the two superpowers."

although the two superpowers have endeavoured over the past year to take advantage of the cyprus question to seek hegemony in the east mediterranean, the days when they could control the situation of other countries at will are gone for ever. things are not developing according to their will. to seal the crack caused by the cyprus question in nato's southeastern flank and cope with soviet expansion, the united states has carried out frequent activities in the countries concerned. but as its ambitions far exceeds its power, it remains in a passive position.

as to the soviet union, it has unmasked itself most clearly. at the united nations, it put forward one draft resolution and proposal after another; it asked for the dispatch of a u.n. "special mission" to cyprus one day, and called for "an international conference" and establishment of "a new international guarantee" the next. in short, it wants "internationalization"

of the cyprus question to pave the way for meddling in the cyprus question. the motive is glaring. but the soviet "proposals" and "resolutions" have gone out one after another like soap bubbles. a cypriot newspaper of the greek community pointed out that the soviet "proposal for internationalizing the cyprus question is so hypocritical that nobody wants to listen to it". a turkish cypriot said that the soviet "proposal for referring the cyprus question to an enlarged international conference is in favour of alien countries, big powers in particular". "we reject the soviet efforts to make the cyprus question a problem between itself and the united states. in so doing, the soviet union is trying to win a pawn in its bargain with the united states over the mediterranean," he added.

the soviet union tries to pass itself off as the "protector" and "saviour" of cyprus. however, its sweet words were shown up by its social-imperialist deeds. in the past year, it has incessantly strengthened its military built-up in the mediterranean, its warships running amuck off the cyprus coast. a cyprus paper said pointedly, "the russians' primary aim is to obtain a base for the soviet fleet in the mediterranean." another paper said that any hope to get from that superpower the "aid" it brags about is "sheer illusion".

more and more people have come to realize from developments in cyprus that the destiny of cyprus must be mastered by the cypriot people. so long as the obstacles placed by the superpowers are removed, especially the interference and sabotage from the soviet union are stopped, the cyprus question can be resolved in a reasonable way by the greek and turkish communities in cyprus as well as other parties concerned on the basis of equality and through peaceful consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding and accomodation.

agreement on exchange of prisoners was reached between leaders of the greek and turkish cypriots after a series of talks last september and october. since the beginning of this year, the leaders of the two communities have held talks in nicosia and vienna and progress was made. in their recent meeting in brussels, the prime ministers of greece and turkey declared their support for the vienna talks. facts show that the way of settling disputes step by step through consultations between the leaders of the two communities not only is in the interest of the cypriot people of the two communities but is also the hope of the people of the world who are genuinely concerned about the cypriot people's struggle.

naturally, the cyprus question is a complex one. time is required for the settlement of the question left over by history and the question of today. but one should realize that the two superpowers will never

reconcile to their defeat. they will continue to create obstacles to prevent the settlement of the cyprus question. their contention in the east mediterranean will further intensify as cyprus becomes more important strategically following the reopening of the suez canal. therefore, resolution of the cyprus question will be difficult and tortuous. but countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this is an irresistible historical trend in today's world. all the conspiracies hatched by the two superpowers around the cyprus question are doomed to fail.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Special Mission of Ecuador Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 13, 1975)

the special mission of the government of the republic of ecuador led by alejandro rubio chauvin, minister of industry, commerce and integration, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this morning.

seeing the mission off at the railway station were li erh-chung, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned, as well as deputy department director sun so-chang of the ministry of foreign trade.

the mission arrived in kwangchow from peking on july 11 and was honoured at a banquet given by li erh-chung that evening. minister alejandro rubio chauvin gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. li erh-chung and leading members of departments concerned attended. hosts and guests toasted the friendship between the people of china and ecuador and hailed the success of the mission's visit to china.

while in kwangchow, the ecuadorian friends visited a farm machine plant and a people's commune, and had a drive round the city.

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition in Ecuador Closes

(NCNA-English Quito, July 13, 1975)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here this afternoon after running two weeks and drawing more than 190,000 visitors.

ecuadorian foreign minister antionio jose paredes, minister of the interior guillermo duran arcentales, general commander of the national police julio alberto amores and other government officials were among the visitors to the exhibition.

the first chinese exhibition of its kind ever held in ecuador, it evoked keen interest among the population. downpours or hail storms which took place almost every day since the exhibition opened on july 1 did not prevent heavy attendance which on the closing day reached as many as 30,000.

the visitors included young and old, aboriginal indians, people from distant towns, the countryside or neighbouring countries, and overseas chinese.

a number of chinese films, including "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women", "tachai fields", "china today" and "acupucture anaesthesia" were shown during the exhibition to a total of 90,000 people.

visitors congratulated the chinese staff of the exhibition on the achievements of the chinese people in socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution. some ecuadorian organizations and personages sent messages of greetings to wang yung-an, head of the exhibition delegation.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and madame arnaud gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the republic of france.

attending were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army li ta, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building yen chi-min.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Fetes Ghanaian Botanist

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china gave a dinner here this evening for the ghanaian botanist, dr. edward solomon ayensu.

dr. ayensu arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china. he will soon leave here to visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Italian Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the italian workers' delegation led by liguori gianfranco, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist).

after the meeting, chang hsiang-shan gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. present on the occasion were wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, ou tang-liang, chu shih-lun and chien ta-tung, leading members of sections concerned under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow. while in china, it visited peking, tachai, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Railway Enterprises Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

the japanese railway enterprises friendship delegation led by shuniji amano with akira hoshi as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 23 as guests of the chinese society of civil engineering. while in china, it visited peking, changsha, chuchou, hangchow, nanking, shanghai, shenyang and talien where they viewed local railway units.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, July 12, 1975)

mauritanian minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah gave a reception here today in honour of the chinese medical team which is leaving mauritania upon the completion of its work in the country.

present at the reception were secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs diabira silmane and ambassador mohamed ould sidi ali of the mauritanian ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao was also present.

souvenirs were presented to members of the chinese medical team by minister ould bah.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a reception at the chinese embassy for the out-going chinese medical team and the new team which has just arrived to replace it. minister ould bah and ambassador ould sidi ali as well as prominent figures in the mauritanian medical circles were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Film Corporation Delegation Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 12, 1975)

a delegation of the chinese film corporation left here for home today after concluding its two-week friendly visit to romania. the delegation is led by hsu li, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the corporation.

during its stay in romania, the delegation held talks with the romanian film centre on the film exchange between romania and china. it toured film studios in bucharest and other cities. everywhere they went, the chinese guests were warmly received by the romanian people.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence of Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1975)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday sent a message to manuel pinto da costa, president and head of state of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of independence of sao tome and principe. the message reads:

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of sao tome and principe, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the provisional government and people of sao tome and principe. i would like to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the chinese government has decided to recognize sao tome and principe. i am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop daily.

may the people of sao tome and principe achieve new successes in their just cause of combating imperialism and colonialism and building their own country.

Premier Chou En-lai's Message Handed Over to Sao Tome and Principe President

(NCNA-English Sao Tome, July 12, 1975)

liu ying-hsien, chinese government representative and ambassador to gabon, this morning called on president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe at the presidential palace here warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of independence of sao tome and principe. he handed over to the president premier chou en-lai's message of greetings.

present on the occasion were leonel d'alval, deputy general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and prime minister of the provisional government and other leaders.

ambassador liu ying-hsien arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hsinhua Commentary: Who Is Blackmailer?

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1975)

the soviet social-imperialists, while conjuring a pretence of security and detente, have revealed their true features of hegemonism at the geneva "conference on security and cooperation in europe".

in order to get a "licence" for domination of east europe at the painstakingly arranged "c.s.c.e." and to deceive the people in europe and the world, the brezhnev clique is anxious to wind up the second-stage session of the conference and to start the third-stage session, the summit meeting, by the end of july.

according to the rules of procedure, the date to start the third-stage session has to be fixed by the coordinating committee of the second-stage session with unanimity. the maltese representative has expressed the opinion that to start the third-stage session without solving any substantial problem would only create a "false sense of security and detente". to safeguard the security of the mediterranean countries, he proposed at the coordinating committee to write down in the declaration of the conference that the military forces of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, in the mediterranean are to be cut. only when this question is solved can the date to start the third-stage session by assigned, he said.

this, however, has caused great uneasiness of the representative of social-imperialism, because the cutting of the military forces of the superpowers in the mediterranean would impede their expansion and struggle for hegemony. with this mean consideration in mind which cannot bear the light of day, the soviet representative appeared vexed and for a while was at a loss what to say. what he could do then was but a display of arrogance of the big bullying the small, and the many bullying the few. he went so far as to demand a revision of the rules of procedure, a change from "adoption with unanimity" to "adoption by a majority of votes".

however, malta refused to accept it. the soviet extortive measure was in the end defeated by joint opposition from romania, yugoslavia, switzerland, the netherlands and other countries.

while the soviet representative was attempting to impose his arbitary practice on others, he slandered malta as acting in a "blackmailing manner".

who is really the blackmailer? is it malta who has levied blackmail on the soviet union, the superpower, or vice versa? is the "c.s.c.e." to solve the security problem of europe? if malta's proposal is to be put to practice, and the two superpowers cut their military forces in the mediterranean, the southern wing of europe and the mediterrannean area will be comparatively safer, and the situation there will probably be easing a bit. this is quite simple and understandable. so malta's proposal has reflected the demand of coastal countries and people of the mediterranean region. but the soviet union takes this reasonable demand as "blackmail". one may ask: in the dictionary of social-imperialism what does the word "blackmail" mean excl.

the fact is that the soviet union itself is resorting to downright blackmail in trying to alter the rules of procedure and thereby impose its will upon smaller nations in the name of a majority vote. such blackmailing has endangered the security of the smaller nations at the very conference called under the name of "security".

the yugoslav paper "politika" said on july 8, "security must not be built at the expense of the interests of small partners, must not allow any privilege to the bigger nations." it added, "the small nations, mostly nonaligned and a few aligned, refuse to be faced with fait accompli, refuse to be forced upon them any decision taken by the big powers alone."

it must be added that the soviet union is resorting to downright armed blackmail in turning loose its massive naval vessels in the mediterranean sea to the threat of the security of the mediterranean countries.

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Exchange By Means of Money and Class Struggle

- some insights from the study of "Anti-Dühring"

by

the group of workers' theorists in the cement products workshop of the T'angshan No. 422 cement plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1975)

In the section on "Distribution" in the third chapter of "Anti-Dühring," Engels systematically expounded the basic Marxist principle bearing on the emergence, development and nature of money, profoundly criticized the reactionary fallacies of Dühring who vainly attempted to forever maintain exchange by means of money and thoroughly exposed the reactionary essence of Dühring's attempt to preserve capitalism.

Engels thought that money did not exist at all times but was the product of the protracted development of commodity exchange. The earliest commodity exchange was in the form of barter without the participation of money. Following the further development of commodity production and exchange, a special commodity used as an object of equal value -- money -- emerged. In the emergence of money, "the first and most essential effect is the generalization of the commodity form. Money forces the commodity form even on the objects which have hitherto been produced directly for self-consumption; it drags them into exchange." Thus, money had permeated the economic life within the primitive communes, causing the relationships of the identical interests of people built upon the foundation of system of primitive public ownership to develop into the relationships of antagonistic classes with private ownership as the foundation. Thus, the system of primitive communes hastened toward its disintegration.

The emergence of private ownership and the development of commodities and exchange by means of money led to the polarization of the rich and the poor among the small commodity producers through competition in the exchange of commodities. Therefore, the capitalist relations of production based on the system of hired labor was born in the process of the development of exchange by means of money and on the basis of the disintegration of the small commodity producers at the end of feudal society.

Capitalism is the most developed, most complete, most mature and most typical commodity system. Under the capitalist system, money is entirely in the control of a handful of capitalists. They make use of the monetary yardstick of value and the various functions of money, such as the means of circulation, storage and payment, to turn money into capital at home, thus forcibly turning the labor power into a commodity and money entirely into a tool for the bourgeoisie to exploit the proletariat and the working people. In the international arena, they make use of money to expand the international capital and plunder and extract the wealth of the working people in other countries. It can thus be seen that capitalist money entirely reflects the relations of production based on the exploitation of labor by capital.

However, money does not exist forever but is a historical category. Engels had pointed out that following the extinction of capitalism and the realization of communism, money would become a useless thing and perish.

We can see from the process of the emergence and development of money that money and exchange by means of money were the destroyer of the system of primitive communes and an effective means that made the birth of the system of private ownership possible.

Engels' teachings are still of tremendous significance toward our understanding of socialist exchange by means of money.

Since there is commodity production in our country, there are inevitably also money and exchange by means of money. Certainly, we must first correctly understand that exchange by means of money in socialist society is different in nature from the exchange of money in capitalist society. Under the socialist system, the authority to issue and control money lies in the hands of the state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and money is thus turned into a tool for the proletariat and the working people to control socialist production, implement the distribution of products, extend the interflow of resources between town and country and consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants. However, we must also see that socialist society has just emerged from capitalist society. Although exchange by means of money carried out under the socialist system can be used to serve the socialist economy, it is "scarcely different from that in the old society" and has not gone beyond the bounds of bourgeois right. Therefore, under certain conditions, it may still engender capitalism.

How to understand that the existence of exchange by means of money under the socialist system is not much different from that in the old society and is still the soil and condition for breeding capitalism?

First, let us discuss the nature of money. After the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership, although the relations of production reflected by money have undergone transformation, money still plays in general the role of a thing of equal value and can be exchanged with any commodity. As long as people have money, they can buy commodities and the more money they have, the more commodities they can purchase. This leads to a possibility: in order to pursue material enjoyment, some people will make use of this characteristic of money and through various illegal means, such as the conversion of public property into private property, corruption and larceny, obtain more and more money. As things go on, these people will become new bourgeois elements and upstarts.

Next, let us discuss the functions of money. Under socialist conditions, although money also plays the role of the medium of commodity exchange, it still retains the bourgeois right and if this is not restricted, it may help the development of capitalism.

1. Speaking of money as a yardstick of value, since the listed price of products and enterprise accounting are still expressed with money, the law of value still functions. This can cause certain state-owned enterprises to neglect the use value of products and merely go after the value of products. They may even adopt the capitalist form of operations, work vigorously when profits are high, work less vigorously when profits are low, and do not work at all when there is no profit. In the countryside, some units of the collective economy may carry out capitalist activities that "take money as the key link," place emphasis on side-occupations but slight agriculture and carry out free planting. Should this be allowed to develop, the socialist economic base will be destroyed.

2. Speaking of money as a means of circulation, at the present stage, it still causes people to deliver goods against money, thus giving form to the relationship of buying and selling. This makes it possible for some people to make use of the circulation channel they are familiar with and the money in their possession to carry out manipulation and speculation, smuggling and other illegal activities for profiteering purposes by means of exchange. Some people even convert money into commercial capital and the tool for them to exploit other people and sabotage the state plans of unified purchase and marketing.

3. Speaking of money as a means of payment, under socialist conditions, because people in fact do not have the same amount of money, it is possible for the hoarders of money to make use of the means of payment by money to force those in need of money to borrow money from and pay interest to them. Thus a new form of exploitation by usury may be born under the socialist system. In this way, the relations between people will turn from relations between comrades into relations between the debtor and the creditor, and between the exploiter and the exploited.

We can clearly see from these "corrupt practices" that can arise from the functions of money that exchange by means of money in socialist society still retains the traces left behind from the old society and is scarcely different from that in the old society. However, we must also see

that in the historical period of socialism, as long as there are still two kinds of public ownership, commodity production and exchange by means of money will still be retained. Therefore, the attempt to prematurely abolish money is erroneous. However, we must have a sober understanding of the harm brought by exchange by means of money and continue to adopt appropriate methods to restrict it.

The basic line of the Party tells us that in socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is still the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads and there is still the danger of capitalist restoration. In order to attain their criminal aim of restoring capitalism, the bourgeoisie and their agents within the Party are bound to take the bourgeois right of extending and strengthening the exchange by means of money as one of their important means to bring about restoration. The revisionist trash such as "material incentive," "profit above all else," "bonus in command," etc., pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and the revisionist jargons such as "in the world, there is only one thing that is reliable and that is money" and "enticement with office, emolument and favor" openly peddled by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique were all vain attempts to corrupt and win over a section of the Party members, a section of the working class and a section of the personnel of state organs and turn these sections into their energetic supporters for restoring capitalism. The facts of class struggle further show that as long as there is still money or exchange by means of money, the class enemies are bound to make use of its negative factors and make a vigorous attempt to restore their economic monopoly so as to attain their criminal aim of political rule, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Therefore, we must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, understand why we must tolerate but restrict the existence of exchnage by means of money in the socialist period, be vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat but not the slaves of money, and struggle for thoroughly wiping out the soil and conditions that breed capitalism.

* * *

Constantly Sweep Away the Soil Breeding Capitalism

- insights from the study of "Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

by

P'eng Ch'eng (彭城) and Chu Shih (祝实)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1975)

In the article "Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Lenin scientifically analyzed the economic and political situation of society in the Soviet Union and its characteristics after the victory of the October Revolution. He profoundly revealed the laws of class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forth the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted a Marxist-Leninist line. He led the Party and the people in the Soviet Union at that time to triumph over the counter-attacks from the class enemies at home and abroad and consolidate and develop the great fruits of the October Revolution. However, fifty years afterward, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have usurped Party leadership and seized power, thoroughly betrayed the Marxist-Leninist theories on the dictatorship of the proletariat, restored capitalism on all sides in the Soviet Union and turned the Party personally built by Lenin into a revisionist party and the first socialist country in the world into an extremely violent and wicked social-imperialist one. This sad historical lesson tells us that we must firmly bear in mind what Lenin pointed out in this article: There is a period of transition from capitalist society to communist society. "This transition period cannot but be a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism."

The historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to constantly sweep away the soil breeding capitalism and revisionism and wage struggle to promote the growth of communism. We must firmly bear in mind what Chairman Mao has pointed out in the important instruction on the question of theory: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

Revisionism, as a social and political phenomenon, does not drop from the skies but is the inevitable product of class struggle. Lenin pointed out in this article, "Classes remain and will remain in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat." "The class struggle does not disappear under the dictatorship of the proletariat; it merely assumes different forms." This requires us to soberly understand the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the historical period of socialism.

After the proletariat has established the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat through violent revolution, the class struggle waged by the overthrown exploiting classes against the dictatorship of the

proletariat has not died down but has become even more ruthless. As Lenin pointed out, "Just because they have been defeated, their energy of resistance has increased a hundred- and thousand-fold." They make use of the foundation of international capital and their extensive social ties at home, and always vainly attempt to turn the hopes of restoration into actions of restoration so as to restore their lost "paradise." It is precisely because of this that Chairman Mao patiently admonishes us, "The defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory." Moreover, only through liberating the entire mankind can the proletariat eventually liberate itself.

The socialist society has after all been built on the ruins of the old society and it is not severed from the capitalist society by a great wall. This transition period cannot but possess the characteristics or salient features of the social-economic structure of capitalism and socialism. After the October Revolution, there were still small commodities. Lenin emphatically pointed out in this article, "Here we have an extremely broad and very profoundly and firmly rooted basis for capitalism." Because the socialist society still practices the commodity system, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work, it is inevitable that there is still in these sectors the bourgeois right which constantly induces the emergence of spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism in small production and also constantly tempts people seriously affected by the bourgeois right to pursue and extend the bourgeois right. If we do not strengthen socialist education ideologically and restrict by policy these things which are "scarcely different from those in the old society," a handful of people would inevitably come into possession of more and more commodities and money through certain legal and a large number of illegal means and become new bourgeois elements. Economic changes inevitably lead to their demand for dominant power politically and turning this demand into the action of frantically opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. This section of people work in collusion with the old landlord and bourgeois classes and become the social foundation for revisionism. Therefore, if we do not constantly sweep away the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system should they come to power.

Therefore, in order to combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the constant removal of the soil breeding revisionism becomes a historic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This task is important beyond comparison. In this article, Lenin put forth the famous assertion that "socialism means the abolition of classes" and pointed out that it was impossible to wipe out classes or sweep away the soil breeding revisionism without the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to abolish classes, the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only to overthrow the landlords and capitalists, but also to eliminate the three major differences and reform small production. This is an even more difficult and formidable task than overthrowing the landlord and bourgeois classes. Lenin had scientifically analyzed the economic condition and political attitude of small production and pointed out that they were both laborers and private owners, and had both a revolutionary and vacillating nature. The task of the proletariat toward the small producers is "to guide them and strive to establish its influence over them," conduct protracted,

vivid and meticulous education on socialist ideology for them, constantly criticize the capitalist tendencies and enable them to unswervingly take the socialist road.

The brilliant work "Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" was written by Lenin in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet regime. Re-reading this brilliant work today is of great practical significance toward our further understanding the extreme importance for sweeping away the soil breeding revisionism and further raising our consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism.

* * *

The Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Must Be Clarified

- notes on the study of "Critique of the Gotha Program"

by

Yün Ling (云岭)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 13, 1975)

In his brilliant work "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx severely criticized the "Program of the German Socialist Workers' Party" which is the "Gotha Program" because this program represented the interests of the German landlord and bourgeois classes at that time and was soaked with Lassalle's opportunist toxin. It "is a thoroughly objectionable program that demoralizes the Party" and "almost every word should be criticized." Wilhelm Liebknecht, the leader of the German Social-Democrat Labor Party, i.e., the Eisenachers at that time, was surprisingly one of the principal drafters of this program.

Then, were Liebknecht and Lassalle the same? No, they had essential differences. Lassalle was an out-and-out careerist, conspirator and double-dealer. He clandestinely conspired with Bismarck, the reactionary ring-leader of the Prussian Empire, and betrayed the German Workers' Movement. He was out-and-out the hidden traitor and scab within the German working class. But Liebknecht was a good man who had committed mistakes. Under the correct leadership of Marx and Engels, he had waged struggle against Lassalleanism and propagated Marxism in the German working class. He participated in the work of founding the first German Social Democratic Labor Party under the proletarian party (Eisenachers) and on the stand of proletarian internationalism, and had enthusiastically supported the Paris Commune and done many good deeds. However, why did he draft such a "thoroughly objectionable" program?

Liebknecht (1826-1900) was an activist in the German workers' movement and a participant in the German revolution in 1848. During the Franco-Prussian War, he adopted an internationalist stand and warmly supported the Paris Commune. Persecuted by the reactionaries later, he was forced to reside abroad in London, England, for many years. He constantly went to Marx's house and after his return to his own country, he had all along kept in touch with Marx and Engels through correspondence. Therefore, the teachings and admonitions he directly received from Marx and Engels could not be said to be little. Up to 1875, he had already participated in the liberation cause of the German proletariat for nearly 30 years, and the history of his struggle could not be said to be short. However, at this time, he had surprisingly committed this extraordinary mistake in principle by drafting the "Gotha Program." Doesn't this arouse people's deep thought?

Certain leaders of the Eisenachers at that time defended Liebknecht's mistake saying that he did this "against his own better knowledge." Engels immediately repudiated this and sharply pointed out that Liebknecht "has always been confused theoretically," and that "he is forever falling back

into the old vague modes of expression even today." (Letter to Bebel on May 1-2, 1891) The criticism made by the teacher of revolution profoundly pointed out that the chief cause of Liebknecht's mistake was that he had all along failed to clarify the basic theory of Marxism and was in particular "confused" on the Marxist doctrines concerning the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without a correct political concept, there was no soul. This had given the Lassalleans of old opportunism an opportunity. At that time, the Eisenachers, under the guidance of Marx's correct line and after many years of struggle, had won the support of more and more workers while the Lassalleans were in a more and more difficult position. Under this condition, the Lassalleans who had all along rejected alliance also clamored for "unity" and "amalgamation" in order to save the decadent situation from worsening. At this turning point in the struggle, Liebknecht was confused by the clamor for "unity," and out of his greed for momentary success, he had committed this big mistake and unscrupulously crammed all the Lassallean creed into the draft of the Party program. Marx and Engels sternly pointed out, "This is 'unconditional surrender,' 'absolute regression.' We are 'totally unrelated' with it and 'have nothing in common' with it."

Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Hasn't Liebknecht's mistake provided us with an example? In the history of our Party, similar incidents have occurred more than once. In the course of struggle against Wang Ming's opportunist line, some comrades were led by the nose by Wang Ming's opportunist line for a while because they had not seriously read and studied the works by Marx and Lenin and had an ineffective sense of smell. In the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, when Lin Piao opposed the materialist theory of reflection with idealist transcendentalism and opposed the materialist concept of history with the idealist concept of history, weren't some of our comrades also deceived because they had not seriously studied Marxism-Leninism? The history of the International communist movement and these lessons in the history of our Party all merit our attention! Engels had pointed out as early as in the letter to Bebel on June 20, 1873, "Naturally every party leadership wants to see successes and this is quite a good thing. But there are circumstances in which one must have the courage to sacrifice momentary success for more important things." What are the "more important things"? These are the Marxist principles of revolution and revolutionary line. Only through grasping the basic Marxist theory can we be good at recognition and bold in adhering to the "more important things." Engels' teachings are still of great educational value to us even today.

Since there are classes and class struggle in socialist society, there will be the soil and conditions for breeding revisionism. We must firmly bear in mind the historical lesson of Liebknecht who committed mistakes and on the journey to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, "read and study seriously" and on the basis of combining theory and practice, clarify the question of "why Lenin spoke of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie" and lay hold of the "massive cudgel" with unrivaled power of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought before we can sweep away all "miasmal mist," overcome all "malignant demons" and guarantee that the red mountains and rivers will never change color.

* * *

What's All About Exchange of Equal Amounts of Labor?

- Notes on a study-discussion meeting of the No. 2 engraving shift of the gold-carving-on-lacquerware workshop of the Peking Art and Craft Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1975)

Mai Hsiao-yen (study class leader and a young worker):

At the previous study session, we had discussed the general concept of the 12th quotation from "Marx, Engels and Lenin On the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Today, we are going to make a deeper discussion of this question. Whoever has questions to raise may as well do so for everyone's discussion.

Chang P'ei-chen (a middle-aged worker):

Let me ask a question first. "The individual producer receives back from society -- after the deductions have been made -- exactly what he gives to it." What does this mean?

Sun Mao-tung (an old worker and a member of the 2nd shift theory group):

Is it something like this? For instance, after the production of our engraved lacquer vases, what is left of their worth, after the deduction of raw material costs, various expenses, the profits that should be surrendered to the state, etc., is distributed to us workers for wages.

Li Hung (a young worker and a member of the workshop theory group):

The meaning given by master workman Sun is very close, but the example cited is not very accurate. The statement made by Marx was directed toward society as a whole, but not to a factory or a product. As I see it, this statement means that in socialist society, consumer goods for the individuals are distributed according to labor. From the gross product of society created by producers, society must first deduct the part it needs, for example, the fund for continuing production and extending re-production, the reserve fund for coping with natural disasters, the cultural, educational, health and welfare fund for meeting the common need of society, etc., before it can distribute consumer goods to the individuals. The gross product of society created by the laborer, after the afore-mentioned essential social deductions, gives the laborer back exactly the same amount of labor he contributes to society. This is distribution according to labor, as is referred to in the last sentence of the first paragraph: "The same amount of labor which he has given to society in one form he receives back in another." What is "received back," refers to what is received after all kinds of deductions by society and from the framework of the whole society, and the total distribution made from the gross product of society in society. From this, it is not difficult for us to see the reactionary essence of the fallacy of "a disguised form of exploitation" concocted by Lin Piao. What Lin Piao said of course was a malicious attack, and peddled theoretically Lassalle's trash of "proceeds of labor undiminished." The fallacy advocated

by Lin Piao was reactionary to the Marxist fundamental theory on the question of distribution in society and a vain attempt to incite thereby a portion of people to follow his revisionist road. In no way can we be fooled by swindlers like Lin Piao!

In chorus:

Without deducting that portion needed by society, how can we maintain continued production? What can draw on to extend re-production? How can the state build new factories and new railways? What can be used to start all kinds of public welfare undertakings? This remark by Lin Piao is reactionary in the extreme!

Mai Hsiao-yen:

The second paragraph of this quotation says that the same principle prevails in distribution according to labor as well as exchange of commodities. What is the principle? It is that equal amounts of labor can be exchanged, as is referred to in the last sentence of the second paragraph: "A given amount of labor in one form is exchanged for an equal amount of labor in another." Here Marx also said, "Content and form are changed." Who is going to say something about why content and form are changed?

Fu Shu-lan (a middle-aged worker):

What is called change of content here refers to the change in the system of ownership of the means of production. Formerly it was private ownership. Now it is public ownership.

Feng Chi-hung (a young worker):

Master workman Fu has said the right thing. Now, on the one hand, none can provide anything else except his own labor. On the other hand, nobody should possess other things besides consumer goods for the individual. What's all about the change in form? I also do not understand.

Li Hung:

According to Marx's postulation at that time, in socialist society there is no commodity production, and distribution to each according to his work no longer adopts the form of commodity or money, but uses the form of a certificate to certify the amount of labor he has provided. Therefore, it is said that the form has changed. Concerning the question of change in content, master workman Fu has just said the thing. There is another point which is that in capitalist society in the past, all things were commodities, and even labor was also a commodity. In working for capitalists, the commodity sold by the workers was labor, and the wages paid by the capitalists to the workers were also the price for the commodity of labor. But in our socialist society, labor power is no longer a commodity. Therefore, it is said that everybody can only provide labor as it is and not labor as a commodity.

Mai Hsiao-yen:

We may as well stop at this point as far as this question is concerned. Next, let us take a look at the third paragraph. Marx said, "Principle and practice here are no longer at loggerheads." What does this mean? Who has something to say?

Chang Hsiu-ying (a production squad leader and a young worker):

In the third paragraph there is a sentence: "The exchange of equivalents in commodity exchange exists only on the average and not in the individual case." I am also not clear of this. Who can cite an example and say something?

Wang Li-hsüeh (a middle-aged worker):

Let me say something. If I'm wrong, let others say more. For instance, a wrist watch and an engraved lacquer vase are two things equal in value. It follows that one can be exchanged for the other. But when they are sold at the market, the price is sometimes high and sometimes low. When the market is short of wrist watches, the price of a wrist watch will rise. When there are too many watches on the market, the wrist watch would have to be sold at a lower price.

Sun Mao-tung:

Well, things are not sold sometimes at a high price and sometimes at a low price at our market nowadays. The only exception are tomatoes and vegetables, which are more expensive in winter and cheaper in summer.

Chang P'ei-chen:

What Wang Li-hsüeh has referred to is the situation of capitalist society. In our socialist society, commodity prices are fixed in a planned manner by the state and are not determined by the relations of supply and demand. Therefore commodity prices are stable. This manifests the superiority of our socialist system.

Li Hung:

Why is the price of tomato raised in winter? This is because its value has changed. This is to say that people have to expend a greater amount of labor to grow tomatoes in winter than in summer. (Some people say that tomatoes are grown in a hothouse in winter.) Well, the conditions in a hothouse are different from those in the fields. The amount of labor expended is greater, and so is the means of production. Therefore the value is higher. In this question, "on the average," does not refer to the average of such seasonal disparities in price. What it refers to is the average formed through the fluctuation of prices around value. In capitalist society, the same kind of commodity affected by the relations of demand and supply is not fixed in price, and is sometimes higher and sometimes lower. But viewed over a longer period, the average of such rise and fall in price is in conformity with the value of commodities. In the case of two kinds

of products -- for example the wrist watch and the engraved lacquer vase just mentioned -- if they are identical in value, they should both be priced at ¥100, and they can be exchanged with each other. But their selling prices on the market are not fixed. Sometimes the lacquer vase is sold at ¥110 and sometimes the wrist watch is sold at ¥90. Therefore, it is said that in commodity exchange, only things of equal value can be exchanged in principle, but actually in individual cases, i.e., in the process of practice, the two kinds of things exchangeable are not necessarily of equal value, for principle and practice are contradictory. This is how things stand in capitalist society. Marx postulated at that time the adoption of labor certificates for distribution of consumer goods to the individuals in socialist society, and what distribution to each according to his work embodies is "an amount of labor given to society in one form to be received back in another." Here principle and practice are no longer at loggerheads.

Mai Hsiao-yen:

Next, who is going to tell what Marx meant by saying "Equal right in principle is still bourgeois right"? Why was it said that "like all rights, it is an unequal right?"

Yüan Tao-wei (a middle-aged worker):

This is to say that the equal right embodied in the system of distribution to each according to his work is actually not equal. To describe it as equal right is to say that labor issued as the yardstick to compute the distribution of consumer goods to the individuals, that he who does not work, neither shall he eat, and that an equal amount of products is allocated for an equal amount of labor. This is the progressive side of distribution to each according to his work. But this equal right is "still burdened with a bourgeois limitation." Because it uses labor as a yardstick to measure unequal individuals, there is in fact inequality. Take the situation of our factory for instance. Some are physically strong and some weak; some are more skilled technically and some are not so skilled. When work is performed, some work faster and some not so fast. People have different family backgrounds, some with more dependents and thus a heavy burden, and some with fewer dependents and thus a light burden. Thus, "with an equal performance of labor, and hence an equal share in the social consumption fund, one will in fact receive more than another, one will be richer than another, and so on." Therefore, distribution according to labor -- "this equal right is an unequal right for unequal labor" -- appears to be equality in form but is inequality in fact.

Li Hung:

Who will give some explanation to the last paragraph of this quotation?

Mai Hsiao-yen:

In the past, I had not a complete understanding of this paragraph. I only thought that distribution to each according to his work was inevitable in the socialist period, but did not pay attention to what Marx pointed out

at the same time about the "drawback" of the equal right embodied in it. Still less did I take note that though distribution to each according to his work is determined by the economic conditions of socialist society and the ideological state of people in socialist society is not changeless. Following the change in material and spiritual conditions, changes would also occur in the concrete methods of distribution. Before a fundamental change in these conditions takes place, we must still practice distribution to each according to his work. But in no way can we take its "drawback" as a treasure and extend and strengthen it.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Workers of Bearings Plant Show Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jul. 15, 1975)

"shoulder heavy tasks in the interest of socialism" is a saying popular among the workers of the hsipei bearings plant in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region.

the plant has registered an annual increase of 24 per cent in its output since it went into operation four years ago. it topped its 1974 production plan two months ahead of schedule. it again met the target for the first quarter of this year ahead of time, reaching a 27 per cent increase compared with the same period last year. at the same time, the workers filled many extra orders. this spirit of doing as much as possible for the revolution has earned widespread praise in the region.

the plant was designed to produce big and medium-sized spherical bearings. shortly after it went into operation in 1971, the workers learned that the country was badly in need of certain kinds of roller bearings and extra-size bearings. although the plant lacked the equipment and other conditions for making these products, the workers asked the leadership for the assignment and got it.

with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, the workers overcame difficulties to create the necessary conditions for the manufacture. they rearranged the spherical bearings workshop to make room for producing roller bearings and made specialized equipment themselves. they turned out 90,000 roller bearings in the same year and doubled the figure the next. when the building of a roller bearings workshop was completed in 1973, the workers added 12 pieces of equipment for special use and introduced an automatic production line. in addition, they installed automatic feeding for some of the other machines. thus, after three years' effort and using small investment, the plant has now a capacity of manufacturing 350,000 roller bearings a year.

similarly with the manufacture of the extra-size bearings. at first, there was neither workshop nor equipment big enough for the task. some people suggested waiting until big machines were available. but the workers retorted that extra-size bearings were indispensable to oil drilling rigs and mining and metallurgical machinery that were in big demand. the workers pooled their wisdom and tackled the heat

treatment and other technical problems. finally they succeeded in processing parts double the size the existing equipment could previously handle.

last year, the plant was asked to produce 50,000 small bearings for farm machinery. it was certainly a difficult task for the equipment, designed for big and medium-sized bearings, to make small ones. it could involve loss of money in business. but the workers took into account not only their plant but also the whole nation. knowing that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and it is their duty to support agriculture, they accepted the task. the tools workshop took pains to make all the tools, chucks and dies needed. workshop leaders operated machines themselves. the workers made some technical innovations, raised efficiency and fulfilled the task.

the workers did not stop at that. they made some extra pieces of equipment and set up a shop with an annual capacity of 500,000 small bearings.

workers of the plant often go to other factories to fix bearings on machines and to canvass the opinions of the users on the spot. to meet the need of the users better, they have repeatedly revised the parts of the bearings. they also try their best to help repair out-of-order bearings different from their own, displaying a fine cooperative spirit among socialist enterprises.

MODEL ARMYMEN

Veteran Red Armyman's Second Long March

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 14, 1975)

wearing a straw hat, hammer in hand, veteran red armyman hsieh cheng-piao heading a geological surveying team has over the past five years travelled all over the hilly changting county in fukien province and located more than 100 coal deposits and collected specimens of some two dozen other minerals. the distance he covered was close to the long march of 12,500 kilometres conducted by the chinese red army under chairman mao's leadership. the local people described it as hsieh cheng-piao's second long march along the road of continuing the revolution.

hsien cheng-piao, now in his sixties, joined the chinese red army in 1933 and was on the long march with chairman mao. after liberation, he served as regimental political

commissar and then deputy political commissar of the yencheng sub-military area of kiangsu province. in view of his long meritorious service and the injuries he sustained during the revolutionary war years, the party later decided to grant him an indefinite leave for recuperation.

toward the end of 1969, hsieh cheng-piao took his family back to changting county -- his hometown he had been absent from for 30 years. he made a month-long travel in the county and found everything had tremendously changed. the contour terraced land, the rumbling tractors in the fields, the mountain-girding irrigation ditches, and the new factories in the town -- all made him very happy. but he was worried by the fact that the county lacked coal and other mineral resources which are so vital to the development of local industries.

he wrote a letter to the county revolutionary committee which was mobilizing the masses to locate mineral resources. he said in the letter: "i am a communist party member, and revolution is the life-time cause of a communist. i worked for the revolution while i was in office, and so shall i continue to do after leaving it." "please assign the task to me excl" he demanded. impressed by his insistence, the county revolutionary committee approved his application.

since then, hsieh cheng-piao has worked heart and soul to search for mineral ores. he led the geological team to mountain villages, visiting the local people and encouraging them to help locate ore deposits and report clues to possible bodies of ore. they travelled from mountain to mountain and from region to region, studying the structures of the strata and inquiring into every clue.

one day they came to the tienchang commune and saw a child playing with a shining piece of rock. chemical tests showed it contained aluminium, lead and other minerals. he immediately set out for the place of origin he was told. fighting his way up a high mountain, he discovered a thick belt of such rock, which made him smile from ear to ear.

the people of a production brigade in the hsinchiao commune had been mining coal in the locality for quite a long time but never succeeded in finding big coal seams. hsieh cheng-piao and his team explored in the day time and held discussions with the local people in the evening, inquiring in detail about the features of the existing coal seams, their strike and distribution. they finally located a big coal field with an estimated reserve of several hundred thousand tons. there and then the county started its first colliery.

when hsieh cheng-piao first got back on the leave, departments concerned arranged a comfortable residence

for him in the county town according to state regulations. some people advised him to enjoy a good rest, saying: "you have done a great deal for the revolution all these years, and should enjoy yourself for the rest of your life." hsieh cheng-piao retorted: "a communist must not regard the bit of work he has done for the revolution as an excuse for indulging in enjoyment. so long as the oppressed people in the world are not freed, we must fight on excl"

hsieh cheng-piao has retained the sterling qualities of hard work and plain living, characteristic of a communist. when he went to the countryside to locate ores, he never took the car offered by the county authorities. he joined the peasants in transplanting rice, harvesting the crop and doing other farm work. back at the county town, he often joined the townspeople in collecting and carting manure to the countryside. in his words, "just as the gun will turn rusty if it is not polished, so people will turn revisionist if they refuse to take part in productive labour."

last july, the county party committee called on the town residents to reclaim suburban land for growing grain and vegetables. the first to respond to the call, hsieh cheng-piao got ten other retired red armymen together and plunged into the task. their example inspired the other town residents. soon a contingent of 2,000 reclaimers was formed and they opened up 13 hectares in the ensuing winter.

hsieh cheng-piao also volunteered to help a poor mountain village with its work. he said: "the cause of the proletarian revolution calls for long-term struggle. this presents the need for carrying on the glorious tradition of hard struggle fostered by chairman mao."

MEDICAL TEAM

Peking Medical Teams Active in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jul. 15, 1975)

another medical team from the chinese capital has just finished its turn of duty in the rural areas around yenan, the cradle of revolution. this is the fifth batch of medical workers working in yenan since 1970 in line with chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work put the stress on the rural areas".

travel in the yenan prefecture is very difficult, situated as it is on a loess plateau. but with proletarian feeling for the people in the old revolutionary base and inspired by the yenan spirit initiated by chairman mao himself, the doctors climbed hills and made rounds of the villages in their drive to prevent and treat disease. from the beginning of last year until they left, this medical team has answered 123,000 sick calls in 150 production brigades of 28 people's communes, in 4 counties, conducted general physical check-ups in 50 brigades, performed over 3,000 operations including some major ones -- and also including a hundred done under acupuncture anesthesia -- dealt with a number of emergencies and serious cases, including giving treatment in patients' homes. in the same period they have trained 500 barefoot doctors and other skilled practitioners.

one snowy day, during last spring festival, a group of peking doctors, on their way to the out-of-the-way shaolin area in huangling county and carrying medical apparatus with them, were met by hundreds of local people, miles before they reached their destination, who cleared a path for them through the snow.

adhering to chairman mao's teaching to "put prevention first", the peking medical teams in cooperation with the local medical workers organized the masses in patriotic public health campaigns for the prevention of endemic, common and recurrent diseases. in the yangkou production brigade, yichun county, some peking doctors helped the masses to protect their drinking water ponds from contamination and improve the latrines. the incidence of diseases dropped as a result.

the doctors also concentrated on prevention of dermatitis to protect the health of the rice growers in changtsunyi commune, fuhsien county. peking doctors together with the local barefoot doctors collected data on the disease, and carried on research into the cause of the disease until they finally trial-produced three kinds of barrier ointment which proved efficacious both for prevention and cure.

as part of their work to help the local doctors to raise their skill the peking doctors gave lectures and sponsored training courses. to help the co-operative medical service, they also joined the local doctors in collecting medicinal herbs in the hills. doctors working in the changtsunyi commune, prepared over 200 kinds of herbal medicines for the co-operative medical centres.

FARM MACHINE BUILDING

Shanghai Produces More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 15, 1975)

workers in shanghai have stepped up the production of farm machinery to meet the needs of rapidly expanding agriculture. much more farm machines have been manufactured in the first half of this year than for the same period of last year. compared with 1965, last year's output of tractors increased 20.7-fold, diesel and gasolene engines 9.4-fold, and farm machine parts 3.3-fold.

in addition to the expansion of some enterprises with state appropriations, shanghai's farm machinery departments mainly relied on technical innovations and transformation by the workers, cadres and technicians to push up production. since 1971, a total of 4,500 high-efficiency special-purpose machine tools and other machines have been manufactured, a hundred production streamlines including casting, machinery processing, electro-plating and lacquering have been built up, and 11,800 major technical innovations have been made.

these departments often send people to the countryside to solicit the opinions of the peasants on the functioning of the machines in order to raise quality and reduce costs. the shanghai gasolene engine plant improved work so that its engines are of better quality and are sold at only half the price as before.

the departments have also helped the countryside train technicians. the shanghai tractor plant and tractor parts plant trained many tractor drivers and repair workers last year by holding technical forums in the villages.

HIGHYIELD WHEAT

Peasant Rice-Expert Creates High Wheat Yield

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 14, 1975)

a famous peasant rice-expert in hunan province has achieved a new record in wheat yield while planting two crops of rice and one of wheat on the same plot within a year. he gathered 1.71 tons of wheat on nearly a third of a hectare to hit the highest record since he started his experiment in 1966. this would mean 5.47 tons in terms of per-hectare yield, 1.35 tons more than that last year.

seventy-year-old li kuang-ching is party branch secretary of the chuangchiachiao production brigade in taoyuan county. he toiled as a farmhand for a landlord for more than 20 years before liberation. with boundless love for the socialist cause, he has taken an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and has achieved continuous successes in conducting scientific farming for the revolution. unsatisfied with his accomplishments, he analysed the conditions on his triple-cropping plot last year in discussions with other cadres and commune members, and concluded that much more could be done to raise the output of early and late rice, and particularly of wheat. he decided to improve his technique, went to see how high wheat yields had been achieved in szechwan province and brought back good strains of seed and compared them with his own. he and his comrades carried out a series of experiments in methods of cultivation, pest control and weeding in accordance with local conditions, including a low-lying terrain, sticky soil, and much rainfall in spring. all this paved the way for growing a good crop.

this spring the wheat crop was affected by 41 days of continuous rain just as it was flowering and ripening. li kuang-ching went to the field to watch the crop every day. during a thunderstorm one night, he rushed to the experimental plot to see how far his new strain of wheat could withstand wind and rain, and stayed there for one hour and a half even though he was soaked to the skin. he and his comrades sprayed a mixture of lime, sulphur and plant ashes on the crop to prevent attacks by insect pests. they also kept draining rain water from the surrounding ditches and so minimized the scabs on wheat plants during a long spell of damp weather.

li kuang-ching's exemplary deeds encouraged cadres and commune members to extend the triple-cropping area. in the chuangchiachiao brigade, it has grown from 24.3 hectares last year to 40 hectares this year, and total

wheat output doubled that of last year while per-hectare yield rose 20 per cent. in the fengshu commune to which the chuangchiachiao production brigade belongs, the triple-cropping area is twice as much as last year's, per-hectare wheat yield has risen 50 per cent and total output has grown three times.

SWIMMING

Cross-Whangpoo River Swim for Shanghai Children

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 15, 1975)

a group of 26 kindergarten kids from four to six years old successfully crossed the 2,000-metre wide whangpoo river on shanghai's outskirts recently.

swimming by the side of their coaches, the group covered the distance in about half an hour.

taking part in the same cross-whangpoo river swim were more than 150 school children and junior swimmers from the sparetime sports school for juniors sponsored by the shanghai diving centre. the youngest among them were children from kindergartens near the diving centre while the others were primary school pupils. they are attending training courses in swimming, diving and water polo at the school.

the shanghai diving centre started its swimming training course for kindergarten children in 1973. the children train for six mornings a week all the year round and each morning they spend one and a half hours in fundamental training. when the weather gets cold, they train in the heated indoor pool. in a year or so, when the children can splash for one hour at a stretch, they are qualified for crossing the whangpoo river.

before their cross-whangpoo swim, the 26 children have learned the freestyle, breaststroke, butterfly and backstroke swimming. coach wang che-ming predicted that after three years' training these children would reach the standards of junior swimmers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Film Shown at Australian Film Festival

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 14, 1975)

"the white-haired girl", a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary dance drama, was shown yesterday at the tenth brisbane film festival, 1975, to the welcome of australian film workers and spectators.

china took part in the festival for the first time.

the film show was sponsored by the brisbane cinema group. introducing the film to the spectators before it was screened, director of the group len thurecht said that the show will strengthen the mutual understanding between the people of australia and china.

tom loy and w. morrow, president and vice-president of the queensland branch of the australia-china society were present on the occasion.

63 films from 17 countries were shown at the film week held in brisbane, queensland, from july 7 to 13.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Closes in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jul. 14, 1975)

a chinese photo exhibition closed in graz city today after a week-long show. it was jointly sponsored by the austria-china society and the cultural bureau of graz.

visitors showed great interest in the pictures, which feature china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in his opening speech, victor brodnig, president of the austria-china society, said that the exhibition served to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the austrian and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Agricultural Delegation of Royal Society of Britain Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

wang chien-chung, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the agricultural delegation of the royal society of britain led by professor john raker harley, head of the department of forestry science of oxford university. british ambassador to china e. youde attended.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 13 at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences. it will soon leave peking to tour other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorian President Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Quito, Jul. 14, 1975)

ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez lara visited chinese economic and trade exhibition this morning.

president rodriguez returned to quito yesterday from an inspection tour of the interior areas. he lost no time today to visit the chinese exhibition, which closed yesterday. during the one and a half hours tour of the exhibition, the president inquired in detail about the development of china's economy, and praised the great achievements made by the chinese people.

after the visit, the president asked the host to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung and wished the chinese government and people new achievements under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. head of the chinese exhibition wang yung-an expressed thanks to president rodriguez for his good wishes and friendly feelings to the chinese people, and wished ecuador prosperous and flourishing.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Feature: Live in Profound Friendship

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 15, 1975)

following is a feature story portraying the life and work of a chinese medical team in ethiopia.

jimma, capital of kaffa province and three hundred kilometres southwest of addis ababa, is a famous place for growing coffee. during the harvest season from november to january every year, tens of thousands of people from neighbouring provinces pour into jimma to pick the berries. intensive work and happiness for good harvest present a striking feature of this "hometown of coffee".

a chinese medical team has lived on good terms with the residents of jimma. since it came in april last year, a new topic has been added to the daily conversations of the local people: the friendship and sincere cooperation between the medical workers of the two countries.

the ras desta hospital where the chinese team works is named after an ethiopian hero fallen in the struggle against the italian aggressors. wodesen, superintendent of the hospital, often works along with the chinese doctors. he enthusiastically told them in detail various cases of patients and helped them familiarize with some special diseases popular in africa such as onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis. he introduced patients suffering from these diseases to the chinese doctors and explained patiently the cause and symtoms of the diseases and how to cure them. laboratory workers showed them pictures of these diseases. all these helped the chinese doctors to fastly master the method of treating and curing these diseases.

the language bar is another difficulty confronting the chinese doctors. here in jimmo, the hospital staff and patients usually speak galla, a local dialect. this makes it difficult for the chinese doctors to inquire their patients about their cases. but many nurses and even cleaners in the hospital volunteered to serve as interpreters in the outpatient department. to help the chinese doctors learn the local dialect, an outpatient nurse presented to the doctors a list of medical terms for outpatient treatment in english and galla which she prepared during her spare time. the chinese doctors were deeply moved when they received this gift. they studied the local language more assiduously so as to serve the local people better. after several months of hard study, some of the doctors can speak simple galla language and work independently.

the ethiopian government and leaders at all levels were solicitous about the work of the chinese medical team. the military government sent an inspection team led by major deble to kaffa province last february. accompanied by chief administrator ababiye of the province, the team paid a special visit to the hospital where the chinese medical team worked. at a reception, deble warmly praised the chinese medical workers "for making a long journey to ethiopia to serve the people". amha, military administrative sub-council chairman of kaffa, also visited the hospital and encouraged the chinese medical workers there. mogga, director of the provincial board of health, inspected the hospital many times. once he noticed that the water used in the hospital was muddy and immediately sent for a filter.

the chinese medical team treats patients by combining traditional chinese and western medicine. to popularize traditional chinese acupuncture treatment, the chinese doctors applied needles on their own bodies as a demonstration for the patients who had never seen acupuncture before. in this way they inspired confidence among the patients. to publicize acupuncture, mogga brought a relative to the hospital for acupuncture treatment and let the other patients see how it was done.

an increasing number of patients demanded acupuncture treatment after they saw the remarkable results in patients afflicted with hemiplegia, paraplegia and poliomyelitis. an old peasant who had suffered from paralysis for twelve years was carried to the hospital by his son. after a careful examination, the chinese doctors decided to give him acupuncture treatment. the old man was able to stand on his feet after ten days of treatment. he was so happy that he kissed his chinese friends.

some ethiopian medical workers are learning acupuncture with keen interest, the new superintendent of the hospital kafari being one of the enthusiasts. he asked the chinese doctors to give him acupuncture lessons for one hour every day. he took notes carefully, memorized the various points of needle insertion and asked the chinese doctors to apply acupuncture on his own body to find out the feeling of the treatment.

ali, a nurse in the acupuncture ward has mastered the technique with the help of the chinese doctors. now he often serves as an assistant to the chinese doctors.

thanks to the joint efforts of the medical workers of the two countries, acupuncture is welcomed by many people some of whom travel long distance to get this kind of treatment.

the medical workers of the two countries learn from and help and cooperate with each other. anecdotes about their friendship have spread far and wide in the country.

CHINA AND FRANCE

China, France Exchange Notes on Registration of Trade Marks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and french ambassador to china claude arnaud exchanged notes here today, confirming the agreement reached between china and france on registration of trade marks on a reciprocal basis.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

folco trabalza, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of italy to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Japan-China Friendship Wing" Delegation from Osaka Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

the "japan-china friendship wing" delegation from osaka led by sakae kishi, vice-governor of osaka fu, left here for home by air this morning after a friendly visit to peking.

the delegation arrived here from nanking by train on the morning of july 12. in the afternoon, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met with the principal leading members of the delegation on separate occasions. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. in the evening, the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese guests.

in their toasts, vice-chairman wang lei and delegation leader sakae kishi expressed the hope that the people of china and japan would live in friendship from generation to generation.

while in peking, the delegation visited factories, institutions of higher learning, a neighbourhood committee, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

upon its arrival in and departure from peking, the delegation was greeted and seen off by chang yu, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Shanghai Junior Swimming Team Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

a shanghai junior swimming team with lu chi-chuan, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as leader and hu chung-yeh as deputy leader flew off here today on a friendly visit to yokohama and osaka, japan.

Japanese Worker Activists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and gave a dinner for the japanese worker activists delegation led by teruo kubo with masaru sasaki as secretary-general.

leading members of departments concerned chang shang-ming and tien shu-chien were present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in china on june 29 and visited peking, yenan, tachai and taiyuan. it will leave peking tomorrow to visit shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Associated Press of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of the associated press of pakistan led by abdul hakim, general manager of the a.p.p.

mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china, was present.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti, a leading member of the agency.

Delegation of Associated Press of Pakistan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

the delegation of the associated press of pakistan led by general manager abdul hakim wound up its visit to china and left here for home this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti, a leading member of the agency.

on hand was minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy here.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie gave a banquet yesterday evening for the visit to china of the delegation. chu mu-chih and peng ti attended.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Receives Chinese Government Representative

(NCNA-English Sao Tome, Jul. 14, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe this morning received liu ying-hsien, chinese government representative and ambassador to gabon who is taking part in the celebrations of the independence of the country.

the meeting took place at the president's residence here in an amicable and sincere atmosphere. miguel trouvoada, prime minister and minister of defence of the provisional government of the republic was present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation led by famous writer jan myrdal, honourary president of the federation.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president, and chung han-chiu, standing council member, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Industry and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1975)

a tanzanian industry and trade delegation led by c.m. mzindakaya, junior minister of commerce and industries, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and department director chang keng-ho of the ministry of foreign trade. diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND UN

UNFAO Director-General Boerma Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1975)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of addeke hendrik boerma, director-general of the food and agriculture organization of the u.n., mrs. boerma, and dioscoro l. umali, assistant director-general of the organization and representative of the asia and far east region of the f.a.o.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and others.

director-general boerma and his party arrived in peking by train this afternoon for a visit to china and were greeted at the railway station by vice-minister hao chung-shih.

CHINA AND US

US Revolutionary Student Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1975)

the u.s. revolutionary student delegation wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during their stay in china, the american friends visited peking, shanghai, nanking, tachai, and yenan.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and feted the delegation in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Passes Through Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party left peking for home by plane this morning. they arrived in peking on the morning of july 13 for a stop-over on their way home after concluding their visits abroad.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and feted foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party during their stay here. present on the occasions were nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, and nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam, as well as officials of the two embassies. present also were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the ministry's asian affairs department liang feng and chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung was among those present at the airport to see foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party off.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets
Vietnamese Insurance Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the insurance delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by trinh van binh, vice-minister of finance.

present on the occasion was d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh.

on hand were chang ching-fu and chen hsi-yu, chinese minister and vice-minister of finance.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Zambian
Minister of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met this morning with j.m. lumina, leader of the zambian government trade delegation and minister of state of the ministry of commerce, and other members of the delegation. they had a friendly talk on further development of trade relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were s.a. maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here, and chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

vice-minister chen chieh hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation on the evening of july 11.